

Aug 30'22

# THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

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Winnipeg, Man.

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## THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

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The Guide is absolutely owned and controlled by the organized farmers—entirely independent, and not one dollar of political, capitalistic or special interest money is invested in it.

GEORGE F. CHIPMAN  
Editor and Manager

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J. T. HULL  
Associate Editor

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## United Farmers vs. Progressivism

Publication of Premier Drury's Letter to U.F.O. Members of Legislature  
Leads to Expression of Diverse Opinions by U.F.O. Leaders

TO broaden out or not to broaden out—that is the question which has been raised in the ranks of the U.F.O. by the publication of Premier Drury's letter to his supporters in the legislature, which was reproduced in The Guide last week. Although there has been some desultory discussion of the matter for some time, it needed this action on the part of Premier Drury to bring the subject into the clear light of publicity and the Ontario newspapers have made almost a sensation out of it.

Following publication of the letter, the Toronto Globe and the Toronto Star published some columns of interviews with U.F.O. members of the legislature and men prominent in the ranks of the U.F.O. According to both papers Premier Drury has the bulk of the U.F.O. opinion with him, and this appears to be true so far as the members of the legislature are concerned, but a number refused to make any comment. Some U.F.O. local officials, however, came out in vigorous terms against the proposals of the premier. Cabinet members, with two exceptions, have so far refused to comment on the matter. The exceptions are Hon. Peter Smith, and Hon. F. C. Biggs, both of whom declared that opinion in rural districts was strongly in favor of the premier's broadening-out policy, and that there was no danger in it to the U.F.O. Boiled down, the comments of U.F.O. members of the legislature who favor the premier's proposals were, that the U.F.O. was not strong enough to give the necessary support to the government; that the government should function for the province and not for a class; that the U.F.O. furnished too narrow a basis for government; that provision ought to be made for the inclusion of all those who favored the political policies of the farmers; that the vocational or occupational idea was alright for the U.F.O. as a farmers' organization, but was too narrow for a political party which should embrace all those people who thought alike on political principles or policies, and lastly, but not least, that without urban support the Drury government would go out of existence at the next provincial elections.

## A Fight Coming

The bulk of the U.F.O. members of the legislature put forward one or more of these arguments, but not all were with Premier Drury. W. H. Casselman, M.P.P. for Dundas, said: "I am opposed absolutely to the premier's policy. It is simply a dodge on his part to get in with the Liberals." Others expressed fear of the effect upon the U.F.O., but the workers in the U.F.O. were the most insistent on the effect on the organization of the premier's policy. Their opinion was concentrated in the statement of Mrs. J. S. Amos, president of the U.F.W.O. "Premier Drury," she said, "wants to broaden out and give up the U.F.O. for a Progressive party. There is a fight coming and then we will see who are the real U.F.O., and those who are prepared to stick to their principles." The opinions expressed by district officials of the U.F.O. show very clearly that there is a distinct cleavage between the political representatives of the organization

and the official representatives, and although most of the latter express regret at the rupture and the hope that no harm will come, they also sound an ominous note of no compromise with the old parties. A director of the U.F.O. in East Peterboro put concisely the fear that is felt about broadening out. "A new political party to be built up by what is called broadening out," he said, "with the U.F.O. as a nucleus, would certainly wreck the U.F.O. as an economic organization as soon as it met political defeat. In my opinion the U.F.O. would be wise to retain the present character of its organization rather than risk its future by forming new political affiliations." That fairly expresses the view of the many members of the U.F.O. who were against the proposals of Premier Drury.

Some of the Ottawa representatives of the U.F.O. also had something to say. R. H. Halbert, M.P., for North Ontario, said there was no enthusiasm in his constituency for the new policy of Premier Drury. Miss Macphail, member for South East Grey, stands resolutely by the side of J. J. Morrison, and is for no truck or trade with other political parties and no broadening out. W. C. Good, M.P. for Brant, said the subject was too complicated for a hasty expression of opinion.

## The Farmers' Sun

An element in the situation is the Farmers' Sun. The Sun is not owned by the U.F.O., but by an independent company, although the paper is the official organ of the association. The shareholders are likely to be as much divided as the rest of the U.F.O. on the policy of Premier Drury, and it is reported in the daily press that a move has been made by supporters of Premier Drury to secure a majority of proxies for the annual meeting of shareholders which takes place next month. Col. Fraser, president of The Sun, gave it as his opinion that the whole political turmoil "is being created by the Toronto press." W. C. Amos, vice-president of the Sun, while declining to comment on Premier Drury's letter, said: "The U.F.O. is a class organization, not a political one, and should be kept as such." The present policy of the Sun was thus defined by J. J. Morrison: "The editorial policy of the Farmers' Sun is the same as it always was, and that policy is to maintain the United Farmers' organization as it is at present, without any so-called broadening out." On Premier Drury's proposals the Farmers' Sun expressed itself as follows: "The Farmers' Sun was brought into being as the voice of the United Farmers of Ontario. It has tried to be true to its colors. It has loyally supported Premier Drury and his government and will continue that support. But the Sun, which owes its first allegiance not to individuals but to the farmers' movement, is convinced that faithfulness to its trust bars it from accepting and supporting a plan that no thoughtful man can fail to realize must end in undoing all the work of the past few years."

## "Dropping the Pilot"

There is not a little truth in Col. Fraser's assertion that the controversy

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"is being created by the Toronto press." At any rate the Toronto press has made the most of it, especially the Globe, which seems to suspect Premier Drury of trying to swallow in a Progressive party the Liberal party. Premier Drury, the Globe says, "is a product of the occupational idea which he now seeks to abandon," and, it asks, if the occupational basis of the U.F.O. in politics is abandoned "wherein lies his claim to leadership?" The new party which Premier Drury proposes, according to the Globe, "could succeed, if at all, only by taking the place of the Liberal party, which would thus disappear, a prospect which Liberals naturally do not regard with enthusiasm." Under the editorial title "Dropping the Pilot," who in this case is J. J. Morrison, the Globe asserts that Premier Drury's policy will disrupt the U.F.O., and that the next provincial election will see "U.F.O. nominations for the legislature as opposed to Progressives, Liberal and Conservative nominations." What the Globe wants is absorption of the new political movement in the Liberal party, both provincially and federally. The political situation, it says, "will be clarified only by the emergence of the historic parties revived and purified."

### Why a Third Party?

The Montreal Star discusses the situation under the title, Ontario's Farmer Premier Abdicates, and it asks: Why a third party at all if not "class" or "occupational?" The Hamilton Herald doubts whether Premier Drury can justify another political party except on the basis of class consciousness. Both the old parties, it says, are national and appeal to all classes; why then, should there be another party of the same kind? The Toronto Star replies: "There is no question of forming a third party appealing to all classes. Just as it is possible for Labor to co-operate with the U.F.O. in the legislature, but not elsewhere, so is it considered possible for a considerable body of the people, not farmers by occupation, and not belonging to organized labor, to see in the Drury government an administration which they would be inclined to prefer to any other in sight." In another editorial The Star says: "There is no reason whatever for the U.F.O. to be other than it has been, exclusively a farmers' organization. It can tyle its doors and be, if it chooses, as efficient a secret society as the Orange order. That is a matter wholly in its own hands. But when it enters politics, as it has done, it wants and needs for those whom it supports more support than it can itself give and it is unbelievable that anyone can be so foolish as not to perceive a fact so self-evident."

### Group Government Impracticable

Premier Drury made his position very clear in a speech at a U.F.O. picnic at Grand Bend, on August 16. From the Globe report we quote the following:

"I have been charged with the political direction of what has become the Progressive party. I have to carry on the government according to certain policies which we laid down, and upon which the people elected us. I must do that according to the best of my judgment and ability. We can carry on a class organization, and a class organization has its place, but we cannot carry on a government or a legislature as a class movement or class legislature. We must have the best citizens you can give us, men who think in terms of the whole country, and if we do anything else we produce chaos, we set class against class, locality against locality. We get no co-operation and progress. We get contention, we get rivalry, we get paralysis, and in the end we get a condition not far from the unfortunate condition of Russia. That we must avoid."

"We have a political movement. How shall we carry it on?" proceeded the premier. "Frankly, I may be mistaken, but my own conviction is that group government is impracticable, and that class-consciousness as applied to legislative bodies is bound to be a failure. The thing that we want, as I see it, when we come to deal with legislation and administration, is not class-consciousness but citizen-consciousness

to serve the needs of the whole people. I don't want to be leader of a house where men will think in terms of farmers, plumbers, butchers and manufacturers. If we got a house of that sort I am afraid we would never get decent legislation. I want a house of good men who will think in terms of the welfare of the whole people, and will hold the balance even."

### Must Win Town Support

"Three years ago I expressed myself in favor of broadening out," proceeded the premier. "What did that mean? It meant that this political movement starting with the farmers—and get it clear in your heads, I am speaking not of the farmers' organization, but of the political movement—must go out to win the support of many people who are not farmers, but who think as we do. And the only way we can win support is to give them some show in the management of the party."

"As for the farmers' organization, it has not fulfilled its usefulness by all means. It is not played out. It ought to be maintained strong and virile and active to look after the things for which it was formed in the first place. The farmers need an organization. They need an organization for self education. They need an organization for business. We have only touched the edge of the possibility of co-operative marketing. That organization must be kept pure, but don't try to inject and throw politics into it. You have a political party. Keep your organization for its purpose, keep yourselves educated through your organization, and let your political party do the only thing it can do, and that is to go out and seek support from men like-minded with us, whether townspeople or country people. We are bound to get the best advance in that way, and the soundest government."

### U.F.O. not After Votes

J. J. Morrison, secretary of the U.F.O. made his position equally clear the next day at another U.F.O. picnic at Delta. He said (Globe report):

"It has been said our organization should broaden out and take in everybody. The old parties took in everybody. Where did you get under that system? You had nothing to do, only vote whichever way you were told. When the U.F.O. entered politics it drew the votes of the common people. We split the forces of the two old parties."

"First they fought us, then they started to love us. They tried to club us to death, and we thrived on the treatment. Now they are trying to kill us with kindness. 'Let us in,' they are calling. We don't want them. We are not after votes. We are after principles. We don't care whether we have control of the government or not. We want enough representatives to look after agricultural interests. If you let these people in you will surely get back once again to the system we have been

trying to destroy. Party bosses will once more dominate. You cannot mix oil and water."

### Not a Personal Controversy

"I want you to understand," Mr. Morrison stated, "that this is not a controversy between Drury and Morrison, but between Drury and the U.F.O. I must carry out the principles of the U.F.O. I must obey your orders or get out. I have had to come back for election every year for eight years. Every year I have been elected without opposition and without criticism. I take that as a sign that in what I have done I have been following closely the wishes of the farmers of the province."

### The Deadly Parallel

Mr. Morrison's only reply to Premier Drury's speech at Grand Bend was to quote the following from a speech made by Mr. Drury, on June 27, 1919, five months before he became premier:

"With the dead, defunct Liberal party there cannot, as some have suggested, be amalgamation, unification or endorsement. Our policy is not, as with that organization, to end in words, but to be translated into deeds. We shall welcome individual adhesions from men of like views to our own, but the two old parties, one in outlook and sympathies, now must be swept into a common camp. The United Farmers will hoe their own row. They will hoe it clean. They will form the nucleus of a new party, with honesty, justice and freedom from the taint of corrupt campaign funds as their watchwords—a party by which a greater, better Canada will be built."

### No Progressives

Mr. Morrison also referred to a statement by R. H. Halbert, now M.P. for North Ontario, when he was president of the U.F.O. in 1919. Mr. Halbert had drawn attention to the danger of men from the old political parties seeking to use the U.F.O. to gain political advantage, and had said that as "president of the U.F.O. he would see that they were driven out even if he took the bare knuckles to do so." Mr. Morrison also pointed out that political action was a matter that lay entirely in the hands of the U.F.O. locals in the constituencies. These locals, he said, could do as they liked in politics and could pick candidates and conduct their political activities with or without urban affiliation as they chose. The Central office had nothing to say in the matter. He also resented the title "Progressive." The farmers' organizations, he said, had never accepted the name. Neither in the East nor the West was there a Progressive party; the name had simply been tacked on to the farmers' political movement and used by others than farmers.

Mr. Morrison also referred to the efforts "on foot now to wrest the Farmers' Sun from the hands of the farmers and put it elsewhere." He expressed the opinion that the efforts would fail.

## Co-operation in Saskatchewan

J. F. Booth Reviews Work of Government Department

THE annual report of the Co-operation and Markets Branch, containing a mass of statistics and information on co-operation in Saskatchewan, has been completed by J. F. Booth, director of this phase of the activities of the Saskatchewan Department of Agriculture. This is the eighth annual report of the branch.

While the natural trend of conditions, which produced depression throughout the whole world, has had its inevitable re-action on co-operation, Mr. Booth points to the significant outstanding fact that while the financial statements of the co-operative associations show a reduction in volume, the important side, represented by the number of associations operating and the personal interest as shown by the number of shareholders, has held its own.

"Of the associations removed from the register," says the report, "only a few involve any financial loss; the majority have asked to be struck off because of lack of interest, joining with another association, or because financial depression has made it difficult to secure sufficient capital to operate a successful co-operative enterprise. The number of shareholders at present is 17,977. Paid-

up capital has increased from \$466,009.49 to \$500,485.33. During the year 41 associations marketing livestock shipped 564 cars, the receipts amounting to \$607,876.97. The value of farm products marketed through the associations amounted to \$12,885.29, while the total value of supplies handled amounted to \$4,405,946.54. The aggregate turnover of the associations, including livestock, amounted to \$5,026,708.80, the net profit earned being \$135,404.75."

### Co-operative Livestock Marketing

Re-action following the war has had such a serious effect on the marketing of Western Canadian livestock that choice steers which sold up to 15 cents per pound in 1919 fell to less than five cents, netting the producer in many cases only two to three cents per pound. "The effect on co-operative shipping could be foreseen, and as a result," says the report, "we have gone back four years, the total this year both in number of associations and in quantity of stock marketed being about the same as in 1917 and 1918." The value of stock, while equal to that of 1917, shows a return to the producer of only half that of the year in question, while the year

Continued on Page 14



# The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, August 30, 1922

## Sessional Indemnities

When the legislatures of Alberta and Saskatchewan voted \$250 per member indemnity for the special session called to pass the wheat board legislation, they failed to realize adequately the effect of the action upon the public mind. Not only has there been strong public condemnation of the action, but the whole question of provincial sessional indemnities has been raised.

Legislators are in the peculiar but happy position of being the arbiters of their own salaries. They have the power to vote themselves any amount they think desirable and the public will stand for. Hitherto there has not been any great inclination on the part of the public to raise the delicate question of the salaries drawn by their parliamentary representatives; it has been somewhat generously assumed that the legislators are themselves the best judges of what their services are worth to the community. In general it can be said that this confidence has not been seriously abused; legislatures have kept within reasonable limits in the matter of sessional indemnities. During the last few years, however, economic disturbances have affected legislatures like other bodies, and with increasing costs, sessional indemnities have crept upward. With the economic reaction that has practically the whole world in its grip, it is high time for the legislatures to realize that they must follow the current toward economic readjustment.

It is impossible to speak too harshly of the vote of \$250 for a few days' attendance at the parliament buildings for the passing of legislation which was intended to bring special benefits to the farmers and through them to the entire community. Members might, in the special circumstances, have foregone any additional indemnity and have included the session as part of the next ordinary session by the simple process of adjournment instead of prorogation. In any case the amount of \$100 proposed by Premier Greenfield, of Alberta, was enough to indemnify members for the time they put in, and one might be excused for thinking that members of the farmers' organizations at least should have looked upon the session as for the good of the cause.

Now they must face the whole question of indemnities, and there is no doubt whatever that the indemnities are too high. Saskatchewan and Manitoba both pay \$1,800 and Alberta \$2,000. There is only one other province in the Dominion that pays as much as Alberta—Quebec. A few years ago \$1,500 was considered almost an extravagant indemnity and many were below it. Twelve years ago the amount was the same in all three prairie provinces, namely, \$1,000. When the war broke out it was still \$1,000 in Manitoba and Saskatchewan and \$1,500 in Alberta. It went up in every province with the cost of living, but so far it has shown no signs of coming down with costs, but the public is now roused on the question and down these indemnities must come or something will happen at the next elections.

## A Good Suggestion

The suggestion made by Premier Dunning to the Dominion government with regard to assistance from the banks in preventing a slump in grain prices from flooding of the early market, is the next best practicable thing to the wheat board. Premier Dunning suggests that the banks do not press for collections not only from their farmer debtors but others to whom the farmer may be indebted, thus giving an all-round extension

of credit and enabling the farmers to do what the wheat board would have done, that is, maintain prices by feeding the market slowly.

It cannot be expected that this will be as effective a supporter of prices as the national marketing system, but it would be a great help. One of the arguments in favor of a wheat board was that it allowed demand and not supply to regulate prices, in other words, it fed demand and prevented depression of the market by temporary over-supply. The financial situation overseas is such that buying for immediate purposes is all that can be expected, and if our market is flooded the result inevitably will be a heavy fall in prices. The suggestion of Premier Dunning is one way of meeting the condition, and the banks, if they have the will, have the power to help the farmers to get the best price possible, and if they get it their creditors and the banks will share in the benefits. Sir Frederick Williams Taylor, on behalf of the Canadian banks, has stated that the banks will furnish proper banking accommodation for the marketing of the crop, and that "the banks will show the farmers every proper consideration." This hardly meets the suggestion of Premier Dunning, which was a concrete plan of "accommodation," and it is to be hoped that the banks will realize fully what the suggestion means to the West and to the country, and get nearer to it than they seem to have got from the communication of Sir Frederick Williams Taylor.

## Farmers or Progressives

The controversy following the publication of Premier Drury's letter to his U.F.O. supporters in the legislature has turned all eyes, politically, toward Ontario, where, it seems to be assumed, the future of the farmers' movement in relation to politics is being fought out. The premier as protagonist of extending the scope of the political side of the movement, and J. J. Morrison, secretary of the U.F.O., as antagonist of the proposal and champion of the idea of the group in politics, have both made their positions perfectly clear, and so far as their personal conception of the policy to be followed is concerned, they have burned their bridges behind them. Premier Drury insists that the group idea is impracticable, that a consciousness of class interests may be good foundation for a class organization such as the U.F.O., but is too narrow a foundation for a government, and that the political objects of the farmers themselves cannot be secured without the assistance of those other than farmers who believe in the desirability of those objects. Mr. Morrison's position is that the U.F.O. did not go into politics to gain office but to gain adequate representation for the farming section of the community, and that co-operation among groups in the legislature is a better way of getting progressive legislation than the old method of amorphous partyism with no bond within the party but a vague like-mindedness on political subjects.

The issue is by no means a new one. Almost one hundred years ago the first independent political movement in the United States, commenced by an organization of farmers, mechanics and working men, faced the same question of whether they should stand alone or "broaden out" in their political activity. The discussion in the organization reads like the discussion that has now become familiar in Canada. The organization broadened out and disappeared in four years. Time after time it has re-appeared in organized move-

ments across the border, and invariably broadening out has been followed by collapse of the organization. The old political parties in every case captured and finally killed the organizations by fomenting internal political strife.

The problem looked at from the old standpoint is insoluble. Both Premier Drury and Mr. Morrison from their particular positions are emphasizing sound principles. Class representation is too narrow a basis for government, but that does not mean that organization on the basis of common interest is wrong, nor does it mean that representation in the legislature of interests instead of geographical areas is wrong in principle. Premier Drury is right in wishing to link like-mindedness in the cause of public welfare; Mr. Morrison is right in sticking to the principle of associational political action as a means of securing direct representation for agriculture. The way out of the tangle is to be found in the very principle upon which government in Canada is founded and organized.

Last week The Guide pointed out how that principle could be applied, as it has been applied in Alberta and in Manitoba.

Organizations and a movement that have for their motto, "Co-operation," should have no difficulty in providing for the co-operation of like-minded people in the sphere of politics or any other sphere. Those people in urban centres who wish to co-operate with the farmers can surely set about creating constituency organizations that will serve to achieve their purpose. Once more we would say that the adoption of proportional representation would greatly facilitate co-operation of that kind, and the example set by the U.F.A. in the two constituencies of Calgary in the federal election and the U.F.M. in connection with the Winnipeg Progressive Association in the Manitoba provincial elections demonstrate that there is no necessity whatever for despairing of a happy way out of the situation in Ontario.

## No More War

The anniversary of the outbreak of the great war was observed in practically every country that was involved in the war, by "No More War" demonstrations and meetings. On this side of the Atlantic, in France, Germany, Italy and especially in Great Britain there was an outpouring of feeling on the madness of war, which, if not particularly effective as a means of preventing war, is at least an unmistakable and significant indication of "what the public wants."

War, however, will never be abolished by speeches and resolutions. There was a worldwide peace movement in existence when the great war came, and it may be noted that all the peace propaganda of years was shattered to atoms when the storm broke. It may be that the horrors revealed by a modern war will give a strength not hitherto possessed by peace movements, and Premier Lloyd George in an address to the National Free Church Council laid stress upon the horrors that would mark another war. "They are constructing more terrible machines than ever the late war saw," he said. "What for? Not for peace. What are they for? They are not even to disperse armies. They are to attack cities unarmed, where you have defenceless populations, to kill, to maim, to poison, to mutilate, to burn helpless women and children. If the churches of Christ throughout England and America allow that to fructify they had better close their doors."



The next war, if it ever comes, will be a war on civilization itself."

That is strong enough, but what happens when the church does speak out? Dean Inge spoke out plainly and courageously and has been soundly rated for his pains. Yet he said no more than Premier Lloyd George has been saying during the last two years, and which has been conveyed to the public in the voluminous post-war literature. As far back as 1920, Mr. Lloyd George said:

The more one reads memoirs and books written in the various countries of what happened before August 1, 1914, the more one realizes that no one at the head of affairs quite meant war at that stage. . . . It was something into which they glided, or rather staggered and stumbled, perhaps through folly, and a disension, I have no doubt would have averted it.

Signor Nitti, ex-premier of Italy, in his book, *Peaceless Europe*, is even more outspoken. Gradually, through these "memoirs and books," the truth about the war and its origin is reaching the public mind, and it is being more and more realized that if it had not been for the ignorance in which governments kept the masses of the people with regard to foreign affairs there would have been no war. The governments "staggered and stumbled" into war because in no country was there a well-informed and active public opinion influencing the course of international policy. That policy was known to and controlled by a few.

The remedy, if remedy there be for war, can only be an alert, well-informed democracy. It is not enough to oppose war simply because it is horrible; it must be opposed on the ground of its unreasonableness, and that can only be known by knowledge of the causes. We have to urge a moral substitute for war; the emotion which finds vent in the common cause which unites a nation in war must be directed into higher and nobler channels. That is no light task, but it is the one thing now necessary.

### The Cost of Selling

The other day a man walked into a flower store on Portage Avenue, Winnipeg, with some flowers for sale. He was a market gardener, he said, and his wife had grown the flowers in the hope of adding something to their precarious income. He had five dozen bunches of sweet peas and four bunches of mixed flowers. The storekeeper gave him one dollar for the lot. Later those sweet peas were on sale at 15 cents a bunch or two for 25 cents and the mixed flowers at 50 cents a bunch. The storekeeper stood to take in \$9.50 at least for what cost him \$1.00. His profit was at the rate of 850 per cent.

This may seem an extreme case but it illustrates the greatest economic problem of the day. The development of modern business is steadily widening the gap between producer and consumer to the detriment of both. Selling costs have increased to such an extent that while the consumer has to pay more, pressure is brought to bear upon the producer to take less. Competition in distribution instead of decreasing cost has actually increased it.

There has just been issued at Washington by a commission, what the investigating body itself calls the "most comprehensive and intelligent study of distributive costs ever issued." This report states that the producer of wheat gets 28 cents out of every dollar paid by the consumer for bread. The cost of production of the wheat, transportation, milling and baking is 50 cents. The selling cost of the bread from baker to consumer is 50 cents. In rolled oats the cost of production for the consumer is 30 cents; the cost of selling is 70 cents. In every dollar's worth of corn flakes the production cost is 36 cents, the selling cost 63 cents. In fresh beef the production cost is 73 cents and the selling cost 27 cents. Throughout a long line of products the report shows that the

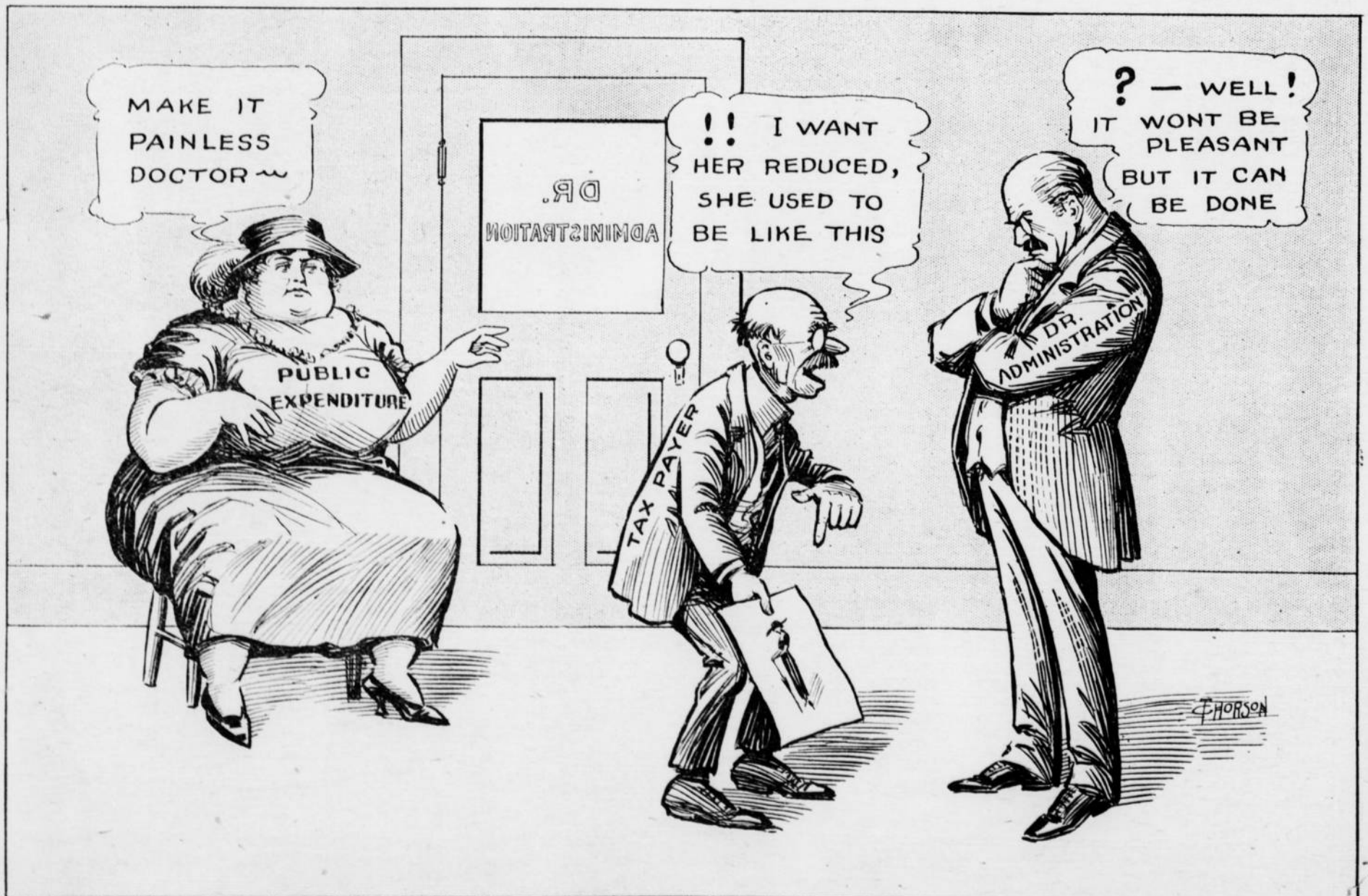
cost of reaching the ultimate consumer far exceeds the cost of preparing the commodity for the market. The primary producer gets but a small part of what the consumer pays.

The remedy? There is only one: The producer and the consumer must be brought closer together. There are today far too many intervening between producer and consumer. Transportation and manufacture are as necessary as production, but we have developed, or rather allowed to develop, a wasteful and expensive system of distribution. The producer is forced to take ruinously low prices in order that the intervening costs between him and the consumer may be paid, that, in fact, a huge army of distributors may be maintained.

Co-operative marketing is the only way out of the present distributive labyrinth. The system cannot be reformed; it must be replaced by a better, and to the development of that better system the whole energy not only of primary producers but ultimate consumers as well should be directed.

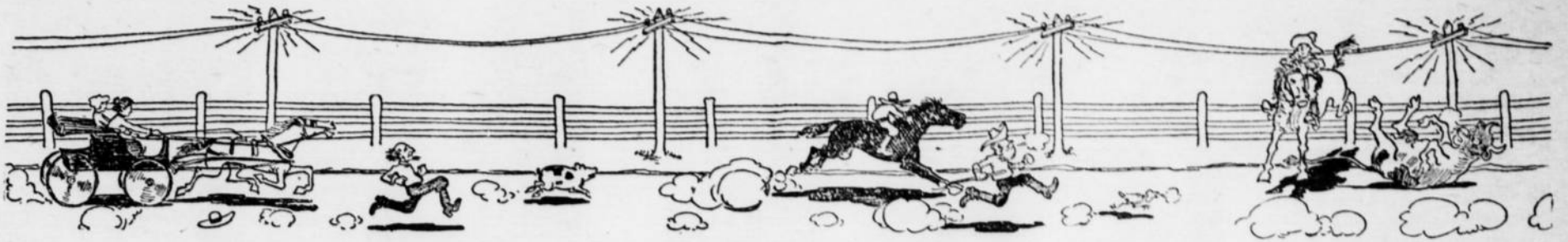
Stocks on which a New York speculator had borrowed \$14,000,000 from various banks were sold the other day by auction and brought \$3,685,687. There is no particular moral in this; it merely shows that bankers do not possess any preternatural perspicacity but make errors in judgment just like ordinary people.

Premier Lloyd George is going to add to the literature of post-war revelations; he is going to write his memoirs and a publishing syndicate has guaranteed him \$450,000 for the book. If he tells the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth, what he tells ought to be worth millions to the world. The mere announcement of his intention has raised a scare in some quarters.



Bring Back the Old Love





# On Sympathy's Trail

By Xeno W. Putnam

FOR once in her life Miss Ellen Lively looked around her brother's office without any glow of pride, although if ever a country doctor's office was equipped with the best modern conveniences for creating pride it was Dr. Lively's. Two phones put him in touch with nearly every corner of his field. His laboratory was an up-to-date museum of ingenious contrivances for tinkering up broken-down humanity; and his library furnished directions in every scientific detail as to how to do the tinkering.

The girl sat disconsolately by the window and watched her brother speeding his auto down the road. In the stables a little back, two well-groomed horses gorged their oats at proper intervals, or pawed and threshed about their stalls for exercise at quite improper ones. What did it all matter to her, now; or, more correctly speaking, what was there that did matter to her except that miserable quarrel, less than twelve hours old. It made her feel at least twenty years older already. Well, she would never forgive Fred Wygant in her life, that point was settled; in fact, would never speak to him again. This seemed to be a favorable stage in her conclusions for a cry, and she settled herself down to make the most of the occasion, but it was cut short in its beginning by the telephone bell.

"Hello! This is Mrs. Lively. Is that you, Ellen? Has the doctor left the office yet? I want to talk with him a minute."

"Yes, just gone; not five minutes." "How provoking! It's quite important. Couldn't you catch him for me at Baker's, on the Independent line, you know? Tell him that invitation—no, better have him call me up on the first Local phone he comes to, so I can talk with him from the house. I haven't time to come over to the office and I want to talk to him myself."

Deacon Baker, three miles out of town on the line of the doctor's retreat, is finally brought to the wire.

"Has Doctor Lively passed your place yet in his auto?" called the girl. "Can't say for certain. We were in the kitchen, but I don't think so. The dog hasn't barked and he always does at autos. Who is this?"

"This is his office. The call is from Mrs. Lively. If you should see him pass your house, as he probably will in a few minutes, would you be kind enough to call him to the phone for us? I hate to trouble you, but it's quite important."

The listening farmer heard a half sob in the voice, for which Fred Wygant was responsible but which he took to be a portion of the doctor's summons, and his sympathies were enlisted accordingly.

"I will watch for him until he passes and stop him."

"Thank you so much. I shall be very grateful."

The deacon liked to feel that people were grateful to him; besides, he wanted to hear the news. Evidently some accident or sudden sickness had overtaken the doctor's own family, and, by a little neighborly service he could be the first one in the district to find out all about it. He patiently watched

the road for ten minutes, then called up Green, a half mile nearer town.

"Has Dr. Lively passed your place yet in his auto?"

"Yes, ten minutes ago. He turned up the Pike road at the corners here. Some of your folks sick?"

"No. An urgent call from his home. You have the Local phone; head him off on that, if you can. I will call up White on the Independent and have him on the watch if the doctor should happen to leave the Pike at the crossing and turn down that way."

"All right. Something serious, is it?"

"Yes, I think so; at least they said, important. Hurry up. Good-bye."

Squire Miller, two miles down the Pike, responded to Green's summons.

"Dr. Lively, did you say?"

"Yes; in his auto."

"I smelled an auto just a moment ago but couldn't see it for the dust."

"That looks like his rig. Where can I get him next?"

"Abe Mellon's, three miles beyond here. He may turn off either at Wygant's or at Baldwin's. Better call Seavey down at Baldwin's, and then get Mellon's. I'll notify Wygant for you on the Consolidated. They haven't a Local or an Independent phone."

"Hello, Central; give me Wygant's. Wygant's; yes, be quick, please. What's that? Line busy? Oh, cut out the pickle receipts and gossip; this is a doctor's call and a hurry call at that. Hello, Wygant; say, watch for Doctor Lively in his auto. He's wanted at home quick as he can be got there. Be sure and don't miss him, if he comes your way. They're hunting him over all the other lines too; his wife was phoning; and say, Wygant—hello, are you there?—say, supposing you send Sam up across the fields to the upper road to watch. He might go that way and we couldn't reach him there by phone."

With white lips Fred Wygant heard the message his father had received. Someone in Dr. Lively's household. Not Dr. Lively, evidently; not his wife, for she was telephoning; but someone there had been stricken. There was but one other. It must be—it could not be anyone but Ellen, the girl with whom he had parted in anger only a few hours before. This was indeed a judgment!

With a look of helpless appeal towards his parents the young man stood inactive for one instant; then he dashed for the barn, from which his famous runaway team presently emerged at a pace which speedily convinced the astonished horses they had never known how to run before. All day he had brooded, sick at heart, over that miserable quarrel and now, just as his own pride was sufficiently conquered to permit his attempting to conquer her pride, must he find that it was too late? Was she already dead, or past the power of forgiveness? Would she still recognize him or must she go out of life without ever knowing that he came? Oh, what a terrible memory that parting would be then—those cruel words—the cold,

chilling anger—that quarrel; that miserable, bitter, senseless quarrel. Again the plunging horses, startled by the unaccustomed crack of the whip, pondered dumbly between labored breaths over the emptiness of their own desperate reputation.

Sam, meantime, raced across the fields like wildfire and reached the upper road in time to swallow a quarter-section of automobile dust-cloud but not to stop the machine that had made it. For a few mighty rods he raced frantically behind as though with some remote intention in his head of running it down, but the machine soon became more remote than the intention, and in despair he began to shout to some nearby harvesters in the field.

"Doctor Lively—Doctor Lively—stop him someone—in the auto!" Then he sank down, wholly out of breath.

"It's Sam Wygant after the doctor," exclaimed one of the men looking up. "Some accident with that runaway team of Fred's, I'll venture. Here, Jim, cut out that horse and get across lots to Blake's as fast as you can ride him. Don't wait to unharness. Blake's have a Consolidated. Phone ahead and have the doctor stopped at Guthrie. Never mind the gate; that horse will jump any fence; and don't make two trips of yourself getting there, either. Now then, hike!"

Jim hiked, with such good effect that he had the ride of his life and drew up in the middle of the Blake garden. Leaving the panting horse to recover its breath in the midst of the cucumbers, he burst unannounced into the kitchen and without wasting a word on explanations, delivered his message without leave or license into the Blake phone with so much force that a connecting wire seemed only partly necessary. Mrs. Blake, who happened to be Mrs. Wygant's sister, promptly fainted; most of the junior Blakes rushed to the barn and began hitching up as many horses as they could find harness for, while the fainting lady's husband took command of the phone and made things hot for Central, firing messages to all of Wygant's thirty-odd relations. Then a new thought struck him—the biggest yet—he would phone to his brother, the Guthrie telegraph operator, and have a message wired to Doctor Pompos, of Silver City, the mightiest surgeon in the province. Warnings were also wired to all the nearby towns to watch for Doctor Lively.

"Message sent," came back the answer promptly. "Is Fred badly hurt?"

"I guess so, but haven't particulars yet; am just going over. I told him only yesterday that that team would be his death yet."

At Guthrie half the town was on the street prepared to stop the doctor or annihilate him. The unexpected then occurred: they stopped him all right, but it wasn't the doctor. Someone along the back track had made a slip and got the whole community out chasing the wrong auto. There was only one thing to do—begin all over again.

Someone finally got the proper line and called the doctor's office. Miss Ellen answered. She was feeling quite chipper now, having duly completed her cry without interruption.

"No, the doctor has not returned yet; any message?"

"They want him at Wygant's quick to consult with Dr. Pompos. Fred Wygant said to be badly hurt in a runaway accident. We haven't particulars yet. Find Dr. Lively and send him over quick as you can."

The waves of agonized remorse that carried Fred Wygant down the road at such a tearing pace all but consumed the white-faced girl at the receiver. With heroic fortitude she stuck to her post long enough to call the different centrals to her aid.

"Dr. Lively is wanted right away at Wygant's to consult with Dr. Pompos. He's out in his auto somewhere but I can't locate him. Won't you send out a general call along your lines, please, and help me find him?"

Perhaps it was the note of agony in the trembling voice which clinched the appeal, or it may have been the magic of Dr. Pompos' name. All three Centrals got busy promptly; in fact, they had the time of their lives, for everyone else was busy too, directly, asking questions. It was worse than a general election.

"No, I don't know how it happened—bad runaway accident of some sort—an automobile mixed up in it—young Wygant the chief victim; don't know if there was any more—Yes, Dr. Pompos is there and hunting Lively over all the lines; please watch your road for him—Lively; Dr. Lively—what is it?—No—Hello, mister, what's that you say?—found him?—no, we haven't—No, Pompos wants him; Dr. Pompos of Silver City, you know—hello, Independent; what's that you say?—an auto on the creek road?—stop it if you can—it may be Lively—what's that, Local?—auto at Sherman's Mills?—Wilson is watching that road for us—hello, Independent—not Lively? Thank you."

In the meantime Ellen, her work done at the phone in her brother's office, rushed frantically to his house and told the story of her woe to her sympathizing sister-in-law.

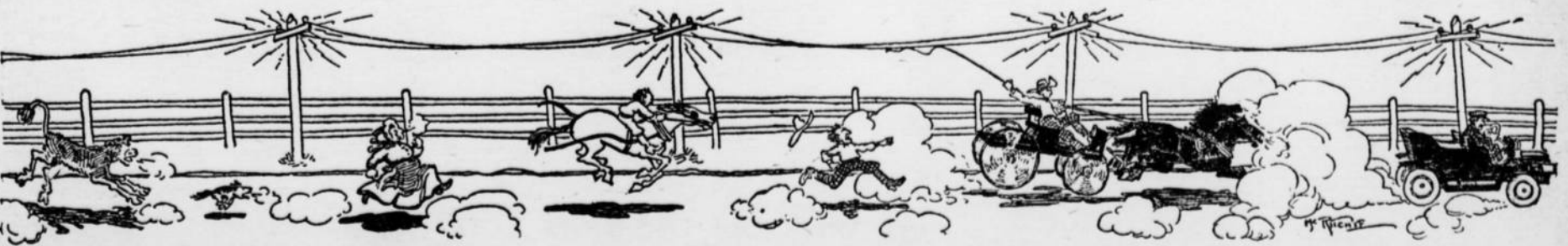
"Oh, what—what shall I do? Only last night I told him that I never wanted to see his face again, and now I never will—alive. Kate, dear, I must go to him; indeed I must. Please, won't you take me over there? You do not know—indeed, you can't dream—what I—"

Mrs. Lively put both arms around the broken-hearted girl and cut the passionate appeal short off.

"My poor little girl, indeed I will take you there; and the fastest of the doctor's two impatient horses was presently wondering why his exercise was handed out to him in such unwholesome slices.

In due time the Blakes by reckless driving reached the afflicted Wygant household only to find its head seated on the front porch, with one eye upon Sam, warm and panting in the grass nearby, the other on the road for auto.

Continued on Page 14





# News from the Organizations

## ALBERTA

### Freight Rates and U.F.A. Fees

A large meeting under the auspices of the Viking U.F.A. local heard an address from A. G. Andrews, M.L.A., the occasion being Mr. Andrews' first visit since his recent election. He dealt with wheat marketing, the live-stock situation, cream buying stations, municipal school board, and other questions, and finished by an appeal to the audience to keep their organization a hundred per cent. efficient. Organization, he said, had sent 56 members to the House of Commons, had won the Alberta election, had got the wheat board bill, and reduced the freight rates on wheat. Mr. Andrews said that the freight on an average load of wheat had been reduced enough to more than pay the yearly dues to the U.F.A. Mr. Andrews answered a number of questions from the audience, and Mrs. Hallum, U.F.W.A. director, spoke briefly.

### Strathmore and Cheadle Meetings

J. T. Shaw, M.P., and Wm. Irvine, M.P., spoke to a large meeting arranged by the Strathmore U.F.A. local. H. W. Wathen was in the chair. Mr. Shaw's address dealt largely with the Crow's Nest Pass agreement and other aspects of the railway question, declaring that the railway situation must be put on a basis where the consideration would be the service rendered to the public rather than the dividend that could be paid to the shareholders. Mr. Irvine dealt with the work of the past session of parliament, and he advised U.F.A. locals and other organizations to keep their representatives informed of their views so that they could be guided in voting. On the previous evening, Mr. Irvine spoke to a U.F.A. meeting at Cheadle.

### Constitutions in French

Copies of the constitution and by-laws of the U.F.A., printed in French, with the amendments of the last annual convention, may be obtained, free of charge, from Central office. Every local where there are French-speaking farmers in the district should have a number of these constitutions for their use.

### Spencer Addresses Constituents

H. E. Spencer, M.P., spoke to a large gathering of his constituents in Hardisty, giving an account of the work of the U.F.A. members of parliament during the recent session. Questions were asked and answered to the evident satisfaction of the audience. A short musical program completed the evening.

### Joint Picnic

The joint picnic of the Heather Brae and Ohaton U.F.A. locals resulted in a net profit of nearly eighty dollars from the sale of lunches, soft drinks, candy, etc. The program included speeches by J. P. Slattery, Mrs. Kehoe and Mrs. Langston, races and a ball game.

### Program of Community Work

A number of matters of community interest were discussed by the recent meeting of Lac La Biche local. A resolution asking for the repair of part of the road west of the district was sent to the Department of Public Works. It was also decided to ask the Dominion government to clear the Lac La Biche river from weeds, to lower the lake to its normal level, and drain a large area of hay meadow, now under water. The matter of hospital accommodation was discussed. In regard to suspected tuberculosis among cattle in the district, it was decided to ask for an inspector to examine the cattle. The local also took steps to endeavor to have a Better Farming train sent into the district.

### To Begin Educational Classes

Wimborne local have appointed a committee to draw up a program and select books for educational classes to commence in the fall.

Reading matter for this page is supplied by the three provincial associations, and all reports and communications in regard thereto should be sent to H. Wigginton, sec'y, United Farmers of Alberta, Calgary; J. B. Musselman, sec'y, Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, Regina; or W. R. Wood, sec'y, United Farmers of Manitoba, Winnipeg, and not direct to The Guide office.

## Big Gathering at Cardston

A record crowd attended the U.F.A. meeting held in the Stake Tabernacle at Cardston recently, which was addressed by L. H. Jelliff, M.P., Geo. L. Stringham, M.L.A., and C. Jensen, U.F.A. director. Part of the afternoon was spent in games and sports, and an evening meeting followed. Addresses were given by Mrs. Lawrence Peterson, U.F.W.A. director, Miss Kidd, U.F.W.A. provincial secretary, Mrs. Watt, of the Lethbridge local, and Lawrence Peterson, M.L.A. The program included also musical numbers and a comic sketch.

## MANITOBA

### Manitoba's Next Contest

Article No. 4

N.B.—Under this heading during coming months practical prohibition campaign material will be furnished. It is suggested that our workers should file the articles for use when the referendum campaign opens.

### Manitoba Has Spoken Four Times

The people of Manitoba—not merely a few enthusiasts or fanatics—have been thinking and expressing themselves on the question of the sale of liquor for many years. Four times in thirty years the electorate have put themselves on record as favoring prohibition of the traffic.

On July 23, 1892, a vote was taken on provincial prohibition giving a dry majority of 12,522.

On September 29, 1898, on a Dominion plebiscite the province reaffirmed its position with a dry majority of 9,441.

On January 10, 1916, the provincial government passed the Manitoba Temperance Act, which was submitted to vote of the people on March 13 of that year and sustained by a majority of 23,982.

On October 25, 1920, certain radically restrictive amendments to the Canada Temperance Act were submitted to vote in the province and supported by a majority of 13,775.

The United Farmers of Manitoba in their convention of 1921, put themselves on record as believing that the will of the people had been fully and unmistakably expressed upon the question. These decisions are now being challenged, and the United Farmers, men and women, are preparing for the contest. As an organization we are nothing if not democratic, and so we do not hesitate again to hear what the people have to say. As a body it is our duty in the meantime to acquaint them with the facts of the situation so that the vote may be with full knowledge of the issue.

### Results of Prohibition in Manitoba

The results of the earliest administration of the Macdonald Act, i.e., for the seven months period, June-December, 1917, include the following facts. Crime decreased 32 per cent. Drunkenness decreased 87 per cent., the number of cases dropping from 3,952 to 501. St. Boniface showed 95 per cent. reduction for drunkenness, Brandon 89 per cent. and Winnipeg 86 per cent. No one need hesitate to face the old lie about ineffectiveness. It can be faced and met and crushed by the simple facts of the record.

### A Leader Removed

A deep gloom was cast over the Darlingford and Thornhill communities Saturday morning, when the sad news of Alex Lumgair's death became known. He had not been in his usual health for some months, and the extreme heat of Thursday, August 3, caused him to collapse with a heat stroke from which he never rallied, and in spite of all that medical skill and the best of nursing could do for him, his noble spirit quietly slipped away to

the God who gave it, on Saturday morning, August 5.

Mr. Lumgair was of Scotch parentage, born in Carmyllie, Forfarshire, Scotland, October 24, 1871, where he resided until 1905, when he came to Canada, and settled in the Shadeland district, about six miles south of Thornhill, Man., where he has since lived. For 17 years he has been radiating good will, cheer and kindness in this community, a man of more than ordinary ability, whose sterling integrity has left an influence among his friends and neighbors that will live on through the years to come. Mr. Lumgair was most active and energetic in the church and social life of his community, a member of the quarterly board of Zion church, assistant superintendent of the Sunday school, a valued and successful Sunday school teacher. In readings and song he will be greatly missed in social gatherings. He was president of the U.F.M., president of the horse club (a great admirer of good stock, more particularly horses and cattle). He was an outstanding figure in the Shadeland and Calf Mountain Plowing Match Association, a most enthusiastic plowman, having acted as one of the judges at the last plowing match.

Mr. Lumgair loved flowers and, while a busy man, always took time to have flowers and trimmed hedges in his well kept lawn. He is survived by his devoted wife, who will be able to cherish the memory of one who was always kind, affectionate and sincere. He also leaves to mourn his loss two brothers, Will, on the homestead, Robert, of Thornhill, and many relatives in Scotland. The funeral on Sunday, August 6, was one of the largest ever seen in this district, testifying to the high esteem in which he was held by all who knew him. The floral offerings were very beautiful.

We can truly say the world is a better place for his having lived in it.

## SASKATCHEWAN

### The G.G.A. vs. C.P.R.

A case of considerable interest has just been brought to a conclusion by the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, as a result of correspondence with the general agent of the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services Ltd., and extending over a period of more than 12 months. The matter was brought to the attention of the association early in July, last year, by E. R. Powell, president of the Wiseton local. The case concerned a refund said to be due to the wife of a member of the local on account of passage to Canada in August, 1920.

### From Italy to Saskatchewan

On the 8th of that month Mrs. George Bertolo, a native of Italy, sailed from Havre, France, on the steamship Scotian, accompanied by two children. Apparently Mrs. Bertolo paid in Turin the sum of frs. 3105.50, this being second-class fare and immigrant rail fare from Quebec to Saskatoon. On arrival at Havre there were no second-class berths available and she was compelled to travel third class, at the same time being handed a receipt which read: "Apply Montreal office for refund, transfer from cabin to third class, \$94 (ninety-four dollars). A. Lang, asst. purser."

### Complications Emerge

On arrival at her destination this receipt was handed in at the city ticket office, Saskatoon, and by them forwarded to the Montreal office of the company for payment. After waiting a short period, Mr. Bertolo wrote the ticket agent, and in reply the latter quoted from a letter received from the general office of the company at Winnipeg to the effect that the difference in

fare, viz., frs. 1330, had been refunded to Mrs. Bertolo overseas, and that therefore no money was due to them. This statement, of course, did not agree with the fact that a receipt had been handed to Mrs. Bertolo directing her to apply at Montreal for the refund. Further correspondence with the company elicited the statement that their agent at Havre had handed Mrs. Bertolo a cheque for \$94. Seeing, however, that the receipt actually given had been handed in at Saskatoon, it is rather remarkable that the city ticket agent did not recognize its identity with the so-called cheque.

### A Surprising Payment

At this point the case was taken in hand by the association, request being made for a copy of the receipt signed when the payment was alleged to have been made, and advice was received that the Montreal office of the C.P.R. had written their overseas office for the document. Recognizing that considerable time must elapse before the copy of receipt could be expected, the matter was allowed to lie over until October last, when a sharp reminder was sent to the company, and on the 25th of the month the association was informed that the refund had been forwarded to the city ticket agent at Saskatoon. Enquiries revealed the fact that this payment amounted to only \$2.92 instead of \$109.32, which was due. The battle had to be commenced all over again, and the company was informed that unless payment was made in full or receipt produced showing that payment had been made overseas, legal proceedings would be taken by Mr. Bertolo.

### Cables Buzz, But No Receipt

Further correspondence elicited the fact that the Atlantic cable had been pressed into service, and that the Havre office was being urged to send immediate particulars. This was in late April, and on May 11 the association was further advised that the case was now being handled by the European manager and the auditor of passenger receipts at Montreal, both in person, and that something definite would be advised within three weeks. On May 22 the association was advised that the company's agents at Havre were very emphatic in their statement that a refund was made to Mrs. Bertolo. As the latter stated that other passengers were in the same position as herself, it seems reasonable to assume that there was some confusion in names, and that Mrs. Bertolo's name had been substituted for that of some other passenger. However that may be, neither the company nor its agents could produce any receipt showing that payment had been made, and therefore they offered to dispose of the matter on receipt of a sworn statement from Mr. and Mrs. Bertolo that the refund had not been received by them from any person or in any form. There was some delay in getting into touch with Mr. Bertolo, but eventually the sworn statement was forwarded to the company, and authority was given by the Montreal office for the payment of an additional amount of \$102.30, making a total refund of \$105.22.

### G.G. Prestige Forces Settlement

The above is a case which well illustrates the value of the Grain Growers' Association to the individual member. Left to themselves, Mr. and Mrs. Bertolo would certainly never have received a cent of this money, as the officials would certainly have stoutly maintained that payment had been made overseas. This is perfectly evident from all the correspondence that passed previous to the association taking the matter in hand, and it was only the prestige of the association which eventually forced a settlement. The settlement, though delayed, has come at an opportune time, as Mr. Bertolo was in need of the money to finance his twine for the coming crop, which it is hoped will be a bumper to celebrate the occasion.



# The Boarder Hen Gets Notice

**T**HE profit or loss on a farm flock of poultry is determined almost entirely by the number of eggs laid.

From every flock there are a few cockerels to market in the fall, or a few old fowl in the summer. From some flocks there are a few hatching eggs, day-old chicks or breeding birds. But for the average farmer these are side issues.

If every farmer were selling breeding stock or hatching eggs they would be worth no more than market poultry or eggs for table use. Under present conditions they help, but the big factor is the number of eggs laid.

## Profit or Loss—Which?

It is estimated that the average production of hens in Canada is approximately six dozen eggs per year. The great majority of these hens are raised on farms and have to rustle a good deal of their living during the summer months, grain is comparatively cheap in most cases and poultry houses need not be either elaborate or expensive. Were it not for these facts the average farm flock would be a losing proposition. But let us consider that the average flock breaks even. It thereby becomes evident that every bird which does not lay six dozen eggs is a liability to the extent to which she falls short. If she lays only four dozen and the average price of eggs is 30c per dozen she represents a loss of 60c to her owner. A flock of a hundred such hens mean a loss of \$60 per year. Similarly it may be calculated that a bird laying eight dozen per year, two dozen above the average, is an asset to the extent of 60c. One hundred such hens would make a profit of \$60.

It is easily possible for any farmer who will apply himself to have one of the latter flocks. He has at his disposal practically all the foods given to birds at experimental stations, etc., where high records are made. He has an abundance of range. He may obtain stock or eggs for hatching from flocks bred for high production. He must, in himself, provide the human element. If he fails, that element is deficient.

It may be estimated that the average hen laying six dozen eggs on the farm consumes \$1.50 worth of food. If she is fed a little better and made to lay about eight dozen eggs she will probably consume a little more food, but not in proportion to the increase in production. Her feed bill may amount to \$1.80. This is a return of two dozen eggs at 30c, or 60c in all, on an investment of 30c.

To obtain a production of twelve dozen eggs per hen per year, it is necessary to resort to improved breeding methods. But this production is quite possible. These birds will not likely require any more feed, or any amount worth calculating, than will those laying eight dozen each. Yet there is an increased return of four dozen eggs worth at least \$1.20, or, compared with the hen producing six dozen eggs, we have the production doubled and worth \$3.60 with a food bill of only \$1.80—a 100 per cent. increase on the investment. In reality the contrast will be still more marked. The low producer lays practically all her eggs during the period of low prices. The bird laying twelve dozen eggs in one year will of necessity lay quite a percentage of them during the period of high prices. The higher the production the higher is the percentage laid in the period of high prices.

## The Work of the Manitoba Approved Flock System in Raising Egg Production Among Farm Poultry—By A. C. McCulloch

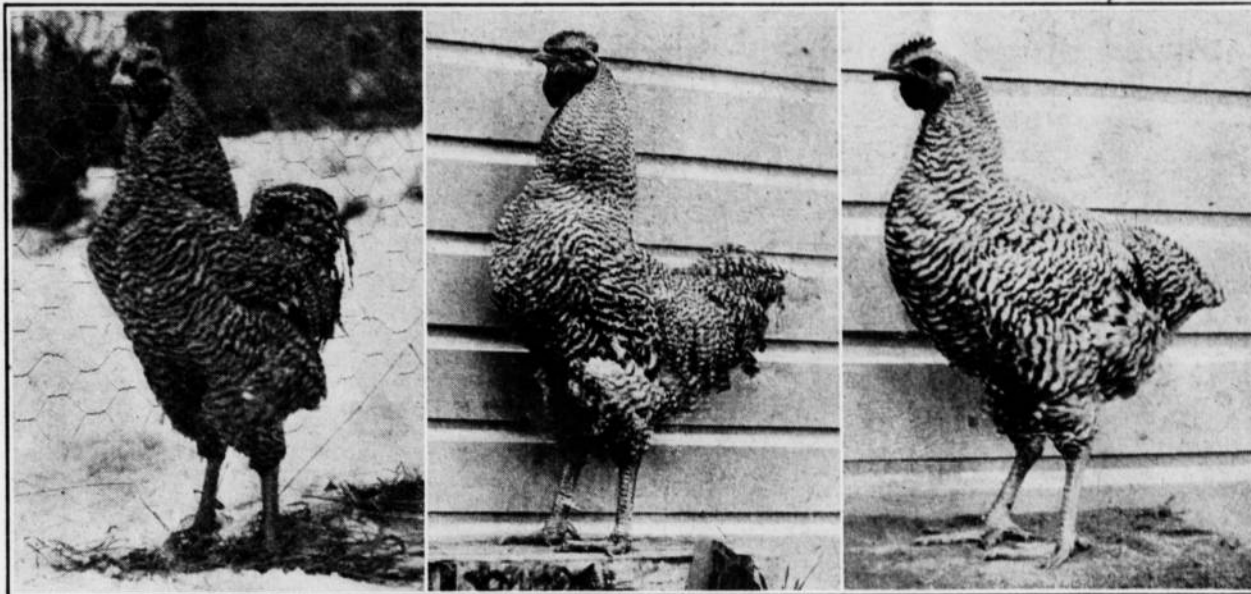
### Egg Production Inherited

Many poultry producers firmly believe that a flock of poultry will give increased production only when the food, housing and general environmental conditions are improved. Though such changes are undoubtedly a step in the right direction they alone could not possibly account for the spectacular egg records which have been made in recent years. High egg production is decidedly an inherited characteristic. It must be remembered that a pullet is hatched either with or without the ability to lay a large number of eggs. If she has this ability, proper feeding, housing and other environmental conditions will allow her to demonstrate it. Poor environmental conditions will no doubt prevent her from doing so. On the contrary if she is not hatched with

individuals as breeders the record of production has steadily been raised.

Ten years ago a Barred Plymouth Rock at the Ontario Agricultural College held what was considered the world's record by laying 282 eggs in twelve consecutive months. This bird laid on 68 consecutive days. Four other birds in the same pen laid over 250 eggs each the same year. About two years later the Oregon Agricultural College had a bird which laid 291 eggs, and the same year another with 303 eggs to its credit. This was the first official record of over 300 eggs in one year.

Since that time the official record has been raised to 339 eggs, held by an Australian hen, and official records of over 300 eggs per bird have become quite common, much more so than



Three generations. Note transmittal of character.

Left: Son of a 261-egg hen. This bird is the sire of many males at the head of Manitoba approved flocks. Centre: Son of the bird on the left; at head of a Manitoba flock. Right: A 1922 cockerel, sired by centre bird; his like will do much to make Manitoba farm flocks profitable.

the capacity to lay a large number of eggs no amount of care and attention can compel her to do so.

High winter production and high annual production are purely artificial characters in the same sense and to the same extent that excellence of color markings is artificial. Further, they cannot be secured except by careful, scientific and long continued breeding from individuals possessing not only these characters in high degree but the constitutional vigor and other factors underlying high production, together with the ability to impress these characters upon the progeny.

There is abundant evidence that high egg production is inherited. The egg production of the ancestors of our domestic fowl was extremely meagre, perhaps two dozen per year. These were laid in the natural breeding season and were not sufficient to make the raising of poultry economically attractive. It was evident that greater egg production must be secured and the logical season in which to strive for more production was during the winter months when the price of eggs ruled high. This plan has been adopted by all progressive commercial poultrymen, with the result that not only was winter production increased by earlier laying, but the season of production was extended out over and beyond the summer months. Not only was the producing season lengthened but with it came an increase in the intensity of production, that is, the number of eggs per month the bird laid.

Two decades ago many supposed to be poultry authorities doubted whether a hen could possibly lay 200 eggs a year. Trap-nests proved that a few individuals had this ability. By using the highest laying and most vigorous

records of 200 eggs were two decades ago. There are official pen records today of over 250 eggs per bird. The leading pen (10 birds) in the Canadian Egg Laying Contest on the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, in 1920-21 laid 2,255 eggs or 225.5 per bird. This pen of White Leghorns was the highest producing pen in any contest on any of the Dominion experimental farms for that year. Just one year ago (end of 40th week, August 7) it had laid 1,857 eggs. But in the contest now in progress two pens have already passed the 2,000 egg mark, a pen of Barred Rocks in the British Columbia contest having laid 2,058 eggs or 205.8 per bird. Some private or unofficial records show an average of considerably over 200 eggs per bird for several years in succession from flocks numbering over a thousand birds.

But the big question is, how can this tremendous increase in productivity be reflected in the farm flocks and consequently in the revenue from the same. It is regrettably true that though many excellent dairy herds have been developed in Canada and many outstanding individual records been made, the average milk production per cow is increased only slightly, if at all. The common herd and the common flock must receive the benefit of this scientific breeding.

### Manitoba Approved Flock System

In Manitoba the Manitoba Approved Flock System is designed to serve this purpose. These approved flocks are the source of the breeding birds and hatching eggs by which the level of general excellence of farm flocks may be raised. They are under the direct supervision of the Manitoba representative of the poultry division of the Dominion Livestock Branch.

The functions of the Manitoba Approved Flock System are briefly:

1. To provide the people of the province with a foundation stock of heavy-laying strains, bred to the highest possible degree of production, upon which those wishing to secure such stock, free from tuberculosis and other diseases, may rely with confidence.

2. To relieve the necessity in the near future of sending to other parts for large quantities of breeding stock, hatching eggs and chicks of uncertain or inferior breeding.

Though no course of absolute specialization as to breed or variety has been adopted, numerically Barred Plymouth Rock flocks exceed all others. From investigation among the farmers this variety exceeds any others in popularity and general demand, and it would appear that the province can be served most effectively by catering to its apparent wishes in this regard. The advantages of the standardization of our flocks can scarcely be disputed. As an indication of the high quality of breeding stock and hatching eggs used

under this system a few of the more important rules and regulations under which the work is conducted are given:

### Rules and Regulations—Manitoba Approved Flock System

Under this system the breeder enters into agreement with the Livestock Branch, Dominion Department of Agriculture, through its Manitoba poultry promoter, as follows:

1. To place the details of the breeding of his or her flock under the direction of the poultry promoter for Manitoba.

2. To use for breeding purposes males which have been secured, approved or selected and them only.

3. To use for breeding purposes females which have been selected from the flock or otherwise approved and them only.

4. To not use for hatching purposes eggs laid by hens while running with unapproved males, nor until they have been separated continuously from such males for a period of at least two weeks.

5. To incubate only eggs which weigh at least two ounces each, are hard, firm and smooth in shell, of rich brown color, good shape, free from wrinkles and other defects.

6. To hatch, by artificial means if necessary, as many of the chicks as possible in April, and have hatching complete if at all possible not later than May 20.

7. To use every precaution against approved birds becoming mixed with unapproved birds during the breeding season.

8. To allow the flock to be culled of poor layers or other undesirable birds at any time deemed advisable.

9. To provide at the end of each month, on forms provided, a statement of the daily egg production of the flock.

10. To adopt any reasonable measure suggested for improving the environmental condition of housing, care and management.

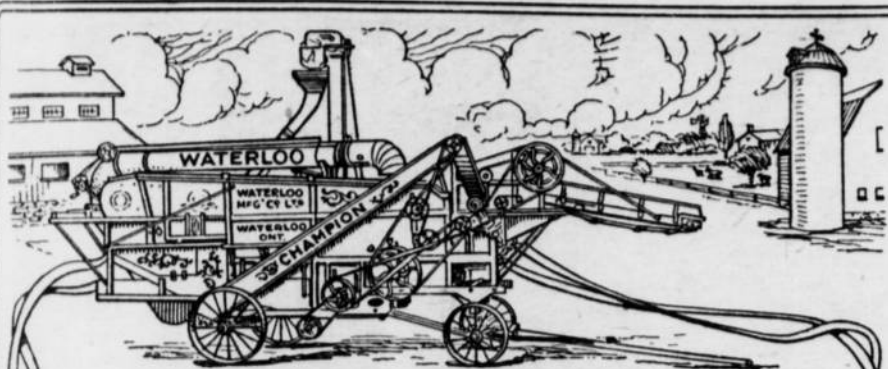
11. To use every precaution against infection of the flock by tuberculosis or other diseases, and if infection should occur to adopt the necessary measures for overcoming same.

12. To report infection as soon as suspected or discovered and dispose of no stock for breeding purposes until suspicion is entirely removed.

13. To abide by the foregoing agreement for three years.

In the choice of breeding birds





## You Lose No Grain When You Use a Waterloo

There is no waste when a Waterloo Separator is part of your threshing equipment. The average separators show a loss of 1 to 4 per cent. of the grain, but the superior construction of the Waterloo permits no loss. It shakes the straw absolutely clean. All grain is scientifically shaken out in good clean condition fit for market.

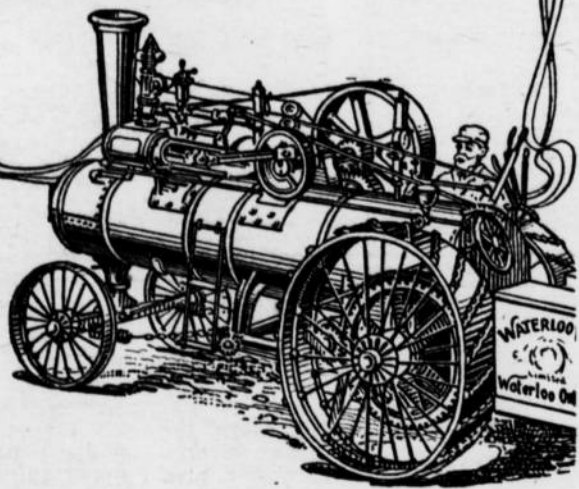
### Construction

**THE SEPARATOR**—Thoroughly constructed with frame of first-class hard maple; has a heavy double bar cylinder. The teeth are all alike in cylinder and concave. The shafts are extra heavy and well made. The separator throughout is strongly constructed on the best scientific principles, to give the best service and last the longest time.

**THE ENGINE**—Waterloo new boilers are all high pressure, Government inspected. They are easy to steam, light on wood and water and very powerful in belt and draw bar. The thrasher who buys a Waterloo Outfit will not only be satisfied himself but his most particular customers will be satisfied, too.

Write for descriptive illustrated catalogue.

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Gasoline Tractors,  
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We have opened a New Branch at 325 Elgin Ave., Winnipeg, to serve our many customers in territory Southwest, South, North and East of Winnipeg. We will carry at Winnipeg a large stock of Tractors and Threshers; also complete repair stocks for the entire "Waterloo" Line. If located in Winnipeg territory, send us your orders. Pay us a visit when in the city. We assure you prompt supply of new machines or repairs.

either male or female production is the basis upon which selection is made. Breeding birds must also have good constitutional vigor and good type. The standard for size and quality of eggs is all that can be desired. The flocks are under constant careful supervision and every reasonable care taken to guard against shipping of birds from diseased flocks for breeding purposes.

It is frequently stated that the strain and not the breed or variety determines whether a flock or an individual shall have the ability to lay heavily. This is true, generally speaking. What then is a strain? It is a family, of any variety of fowls bred in line by descent by one breeder, or successor, during a number of years, that has acquired individual characteristics which distinguish it more or less from specimens of other strains of the same variety.

Different strains, each bred for high production, may be quite dissimilar in type, size, etc. Different strains may have exceptional merit in the size of eggs laid, color and shape of eggs, hatching power of eggs, earliness of maturity, conformation, constitutional vigor, etc. Some strains may be very weak in one or more of the characters mentioned. In the Manitoba Approved Flock System the intention is to combine in one strain as many as possible of the desirable qualities represented in the foundation strains.

Several Manitoba flocks bred for a number of years for high production

are included among the approved flocks. Improvements are being made wherever possible by infusion of new blood. Other flocks are being built up entirely from new material. This includes several Agricultural College strains long famous in the history of breeding of heavy-laying poultry, particularly Barred Plymouth Rocks; among them being Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, Ontario; Oregon Agricultural College, Corvallis, Oregon; University of Maine, Orono, Maine, and our own Manitoba Agricultural College. Some historical notes to confirm the reliability of these original strains and flocks from them, as high egg producers, may be suggested.

A bird at the Ontario Agricultural College in 1910-11 laid 282 eggs in one year. This was considered a world's record for about two years. The same bird laid 68 eggs in 68 consecutive days (from October 12 to December 18 inclusive).

The University of Maine commenced breeding Barred Plymouth Rocks for high egg production about 1898 and distributed this stock widely through the state. The census of 1910 showed Maine to have the highest production per hen of any state in the Union.

Three pens entered in the laying contest on the Dominion Experimental Farm, Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, in 1918, won first, third and sixth places, among twenty pens from the five eastern provinces. These pens averaged 154 eggs per bird, the bal-

ance of the pens 125 eggs per bird. This contest was for only eleven months.

In a laying contest of twenty pens from Nova Scotia and New Brunswick at the Dominion Experimental Farm, Nappan, N.S., beginning November 1, 1919, five pens out of eight won the first five places, another finished in seventh place. These birds laid an average of 140 eggs each as compared with an average of 110 eggs each for the balance of the contest. The leading pen laid 1,759 eggs, or 175.9 per bird, and was the fifth highest among 164 pens at all the Dominion Experimental Farm laying contests that year.

The breeder winning the last mentioned contest had his pullets (Barred Rocks), under farm conditions, laying at four months and ten days in three consecutive years.

In 1920-21 the Dominion Experimental Farms Branch conducted ten laying contests on its farms in each province. The New Brunswick contest had the second highest average production per bird of any of the contests, and 13 of its 21 pens were of these strains. They won all of the first twelve places except seventh and tenth. Their average was 155 eggs per bird against 127 eggs per bird for the balance of the contest.

The winning pen in the New Brunswick contest laid 1,864 eggs, or 186.4 per bird. The same breeder had a pen finish fourth among fifty pens from all over Canada in the Canadian Egg Laying Contest, with a production of 1,834 eggs, or 183.4 per bird. These twenty pullets, and two spares, were selected from only twenty-seven birds, proving that the whole flock and not only individual birds was characterized by high laying ability. These pullets were sired by two males of the Oregon Agricultural College strain whose pedigrees appear in this announcement. Sons of these same two males now head several of the approved flocks.

One foundation strain has always been characterized by high fertility and hatching power as well as unusual color, size and shape of eggs. Of 500 eggs of this strain shipped several hundred miles, set in incubators, on March 24, operated by an amateur, only 11 were infertile. There were 388 strong chicks hatched. Reports of 300 others shipped over 2,000 miles show an average hatch of 80 per cent of eggs set.

One approved flock owner two years ago made over \$60 net profit from 12 birds and paid \$5.00 per bag for wheat. No record of production is available, but it must of necessity have been high.

Another had an average production of 209 eggs from about 125 birds in 1920-21.

Another during January, February and March of 1922 received 6,293 eggs from his flock of 110 pullets. This is an average of almost 70 eggs per day or a 63.5 per cent. production for winter months. The same flock by June 1, had averaged 110 eggs per bird.

The following forms show the pedigrees of two males the sires of several cockerels now in the breeding pens of approved flocks. The dams of these cockerels qualified for a certificate in the Canadian Record of Performance by laying over 150 eggs in one year. The majority laid over 200 eggs each. In addition there are five females in the ancestry of each of the males with records of over 200 eggs, from 204 to 283 eggs, in one year.

### Adding Water to Silage

Q.—I made a pit silo last winter and a short time ago filled it with green oats. The oats were not run through a cutter as they were only about eight or 10 inches long. While filling the silo I put 35 barrels of water in and after filling put in 75 more. The silo is 12x15 and the depth of silage is 10 feet. Should not 110 barrels cover that depth of silage? A couple of days after filling it started to heat and at present is very hot. Should silage heat? I put chaff on top before putting in the last 75 barrels of water so that ought to seal it. If this should spoil, would it be dangerous to feed? Please give me some information about putting corn, oats, and other crops into the silo. How much water should be used? How much water is necessary for filling a 12x15 silo with dry fodder cut in about inch lengths?

A.—The amount of water one should add to silage all depends upon the dryness of the material being put into the silo. It is estimated that about 80 per

cent. of water is necessary for the proper preservation of ensilage. Common lush oats or corn would contain a sufficient amount of moisture for the proper making of silage without any further addition of water. You are aware that any material being put up as silage usually is not harvested until after it has reached its maximum stage of greenness. Corn is usually not put in the silo until about 75 per cent. of the corn kernels are well denting. The bottom leaves on the corn stalks are usually dead and the top leaves have a sort of glazed or matured appearance. Corn in this stage usually requires a considerable amount of water.

### Adding Water Through the Blower

Water is usually run directly into the blower of the corn cutter, the cut corn and water being blown into the silo. During the operation of cutting, a 3-inch hose is usually allowed to play into the blower—this gives about the proper amount of water. It is decidedly difficult to tell the exact amount of water to add, one's judgment in this respect should be guided entirely by the dryness of the material being put into the silo. Corn fodder or corn stover will require much more water than will corn cut and placed immediately in the silo. The fact of the matter is it is almost impossible to add too much water to dry corn. Preservation of ensilage depends upon proper packing and the addition of water. The finer any material is cut the better it will pack. I rather imagine that even if you did take great care in packing your silo with the uncut oats there still exists several air spaces in the mass. Spoilage usually takes place in the material around the air spaces. The addition of water, of course, helps to drive out the air and helps pack the mass; however, it is almost impossible to get uncut forage of any kind to properly pack.

I do not believe you added too much water to your silo unless the oats you put in were very green. The capacity of your silo up to the 10-foot mark, which the ensilage now occupies, is about 8,475 gallons. You added about 3,520 gallons of water. This is not quite half, granting that the oats may have contained in themselves 30 or 40 per cent. of water. This would not make the total water excessive. Do not worry about fermentation and heating; both of these processes are dependent upon the other and both are absolutely necessary for proper preservation and proper preparation of good ensilage.

I suggest that you throw a liberal quantity of oat grain on top of the chaff you used for sealing your silo. Through the effect of the heat and moisture present, the oats will grow into a dense mass. This makes an ideal way of sealing the top of any silo. This material, of course, is discarded when the silo is opened.

### Australian Labor for Co-operation

The annual congress of the Australian Labor party, just concluded at Sydney, has embarked upon a co-operative campaign to bring the farmers into close touch with the city consumers. It is proposed that co-operative societies be formed of all farmers, with similar organizations established among the city workers, so that the products of the farm will be sold directly to the consumers. The Labor party will also stand behind the farmers in organizing co-operative banks to finance their crops, and will aid them in founding co-operative warehouses to distribute their surplus products throughout the world.

This progressive move by Australian labor is identical with the campaign for direct trading between farmer producers and city consumers carried on in the United States for the past year by the All-American Co-operative Commission. Hundreds of thousands of dollars have thus been saved by the workers and the farmers through the elimination of profit-taking parasitic middlemen.—Bulletin of the All-American Co-operative Commission.

It has been estimated that claims filed against hail insurance companies in the province of Manitoba during 1922 will be in the neighborhood of 200 per cent. of the premiums collected. Losses in Saskatchewan this year will be very much less than last year when payments were 108 per cent. of premiums collected. Alberta hail losses have been very light this year.



# Revealed by the Scales

The Relation of Production to Income from Dairy Cows

EVERY farmer knows in a more or less vague sort of way that the net profit which a dairy cow can earn is proportionate with her capacity. It is generally understood that in spite of her more expensive board bill, the high producing cow leaves her owner a larger profit than the cheaply kept cow which performs indifferently at the pail. But the exact relationship between production and profit was never before so clearly mapped out as in a recent bulletin compiled by J. C. McDowell, U.S. Dairy Division.

In this investigation the records of 96 cow-testing associations covering the period 1910-1920 were used. The records include reports on 41,990 cows. Table 1 shows the relation between income and cost of feed in those herds where the product was sold as whole milk.

Table No. 1.

Group No.	Number of records	Milk Production Range, Lbs.	Average, Lbs.	Average income over cost of feed
1.....	16	751- 2,250	1,662	\$3.47
2.....	223	2,251- 3,750	3,250	32.25
3.....	724	3,751- 5,250	4,605	59.58
4.....	927	5,251- 6,750	5,970	82.96
5.....	671	6,751- 8,250	7,429	105.36
6.....	371	8,251- 9,750	8,918	131.93
7.....	181	9,751-11,250	10,354	156.51
8.....	58	11,251-12,750	11,881	181.29
9.....	34	12,751-14,250	13,250	218.19
10.....	7	14,251-15,750	15,042	224.18
11.....	4	15,751-17,250	16,076	219.50
12.....	1	17,251-17,750	17,387	223.68
13.....	1	17,751-18,250	18,207	212.99
14.....	1	18,751-19,250	18,894	286.06
15.....	1	19,751-20,250	20,168	222.91

Total.....3,220  
Avg..... 6,575 92.11

The records were sorted on the basis of milk production, allowing a difference of 1,500 pounds between group centres.

As milk production increased from groups 1 to 9, there was a rapid and very constant increase in income over cost of feed. Beyond group 9, the number of records in each group was small. In group 1 the average production of milk was 1,662 pounds, and not until a cow-owner commences weighing milk does he realize how many animals of this class sneak into stables where every inmate is supposed to be self-supporting. The average income over cost of feed for this group was \$3.47. In group 9 the average production of milk was 13,250 pounds, and the average profit over feed costs \$218.19. The milk production in the latter case was eight times as much as in the former, but the average income over cost was about 62 times as great. In other words it would take 62 cows like those in the low-yielding group to leave the owner with the same cash balance at the end of the year as one of the 13,000-pound cows would give.

Table 2 shows the relation of milk production to cost of roughage, cost of grain and total cost of feed. The table is a continuation of Table 1. It is interesting to note that the cost of roughage for group 9 was 1 1/2 times as high as for group 1. The cost of grain was six times as high and the total feed cost was about three times as high.

Table No. 2.

Relation of milk production to cost of feed where the product was sold as whole milk.

Group No.	Number of records	Average milk production	Average cost of feed	Total
1.....	16	1,662	\$28.74	\$10.43 \$39.17
2.....	223	3,250	32.69	17.26 49.95
3.....	724	4,605	33.15	23.79 56.94
4.....	927	5,970	35.09	29.09 64.18
5.....	671	7,429	38.18	34.62 72.80
6.....	371	8,918	42.36	41.65 84.01
7.....	181	10,354	45.66	48.38 94.04
8.....	58	11,881	50.63	59.75 110.38
9.....	34	13,250	51.39	63.45 114.84
10.....	7	15,042	49.03	58.59 107.62
11.....	4	16,076	55.80	84.24 140.04
12.....	1	17,387	49.20	77.74 126.94
13.....	1	18,207	57.92	119.24 177.16
14.....	1	18,894	48.99	100.56 149.55
15.....	1	20,168	56.40	108.29 164.69

Total.....3,220  
Avg..... 6,575 37.06 31.81 68.87

The figures in table 3 shows the relation between milk production and returns for \$1.00 expended for feed, and the relation between milk production and the feed cost per 100 pounds of milk.

In group 2 the average milk production was 3,250 pounds, and the average returns for \$1.00 expended for feed \$1.64. In group 9 the average milk production was 13,250 pounds, and the average returns for \$1.00 expended for feed \$2.90. In group 2 the average cost of feed for 100 lbs. milk was \$1.54, and in group 9 only 87 cents.

The returns for \$1.00 expended for feed increased rapidly though somewhat irregularly as milk production increased from groups 1 to 9. The cows that averaged 12,000 pounds of milk a year returned about 50 cents more for a dollar's worth of feed than was returned by the cows that averaged 6,000 pounds of milk a year.

As milk production increased from groups 1 to 9 the feed cost per 100 pounds decreased very rapidly at first and more slowly as production reached a high level. At current prices for feed the feed cost for each group would vary from the figures given, but the direction of the curve would not be greatly changed.

The average production of farmers' cows in Western Canada, as distinct from cows on strictly dairy farms is believed to be in the neighborhood of 3,000 pounds. This class of cows is represented by group 2. The income over feed cost for this kind of animal is shown as \$32.25. If other expenses are accounted, the net profit would not be large. The production figures of cows only two or three grades removed indicate what may be done in the way of making the dairy industry more profitable by the employment of better sires which will raise the level of productiveness of their daughters.

Table No. 3.

Relation of milk production to returns for \$1.00 expended for feed and to feed cost per 100 pounds of milk where product was sold as whole milk.

Group No.	Number of records	Average milk production	Average returns for \$1 expended for feed	Average feed cost per 100 pounds of milk
1.....	16	1,662	\$1.09	\$2.36
2.....	223	3,250	1.64	1.54
3.....	724	4,605	2.05	1.24
4.....	927	5,970	2.29	1.07
5.....	671	7,429	2.45	.98
6.....	371	8,918	2.57	.94
7.....	181	10,354	2.66	.91
8.....	58	11,881	2.64	.93
9.....	34	13,250	2.90	.87
10.....	7	15,042	3.08	.72
11.....	4	16,076	2.57	.87
12.....	1	17,387	2.76	.73
13.....	1	18,207	2.20	.97
14.....	1	18,894	2.91	.79
15.....	1	20,168	2.35	.82

Total..... 3,220  
Avg..... 6,575 2.34 1.05

## Pig-Raising Costs

Supt. Hicks, of the Dominion Experimental Farm, Agassiz, B.C., has been keeping figures over a three-year period on the cost of raising a litter of pigs up till weaning time. To determine this cost accurately, the record is made to include the cost of maintaining the sow from the time of weaning her previous litter up to the time of farrowing, as well as her board bill from the time of farrowing until the litter for which costs are being determined is weaned. The cost of feed consumed by the young pigs other than what they get from the dam is of course included also. The average is in the neighborhood of \$35 per litter, with extremes ranging well above and well below this figure, depending upon the thriftiness of the sows and the size of the litters. All the pigs at Agassiz are Yorkshires. The averaged sized litter at weaning time has been 8.5. Individual sows have farrowed as many as from 16 to 21 pigs to the litter.

## Redeeming Participation Certificates

Q.—Will you please advise me if participation certificates issued by the wheat board in 1919 are still redeemable?

A.—If farmers present their participation certificates properly endorsed to this Board, 406 Notre Dame Investment Building, Winnipeg, payment is still being made thereon.—H. Pooley, secretary, Canadian Wheat Board (1919-20).



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WRITE FOR FREE LITERATURE

## Government Handles Pure Seed

As a sequel to the campaign which has been carried out by the Agricultural College in Alberta to encourage the production of seed grain, Hon. George Hoadley has now approved of a plan which will be immediately put into effect of handling pure seed grain. This follows the government's efforts to put butter and egg marketing on a more satisfactory footing.

Distribution of seed for production purposes, as well as the establishment of a cleaning and grading plant in Edmonton, through which all seed grain to be marketed will be handled, is involved in the new governmental plan.

## Reasonable Price for Seed

The scheme also provides for advancement to farmers, on consignments of grain to the government plant, of 65 per cent. of the commercial elevator price, with a certificate covering the balance. The seed will be sold at the best advantage, and the balance, after expenses have been deducted, is to be paid to the growers. It is not the desire, however, that exorbitant prices be paid for the seed, but that a reasonable premium be obtained.

According to figures assembled by the department, it is anticipated that 100,000 bushels of seed grain will be handled under the new scheme this year. The handling and marketing will be under the supervision of the field crops branch of the department of agriculture.

## Plan is Ambitious One

The new marketing plan is one of the most ambitious yet undertaken by the department, and is calculated to stimulate to a marked degree the production of pure seed. Distribution of the latter for production purposes is to be continued by the field husbandry branch of the University of Alberta. Under Professor Cutler, in co-operation with the field crops branch of the government, the department, however, undertakes to be responsible for the quality of the seed supplied, no matter from what source it might come.

The field crops branch of the department of agriculture will inspect the

grower's grain from the registered seed supplied. Any farmer who can satisfy the crops commissioner that he is growing seed grain that can be registered, and can pass inspection, will have the opportunity of marketing his grain under the new government scheme.

## Cleaning Plant at Edmonton

A grain cleaning plant for government work is already being installed in Edmonton in the building formerly occupied by the Northwest Biscuit company in the east end of the city. This plant will be one of the most modern procurable, and an up-to-date device for the unloading of grain will also be a feature of the plant.

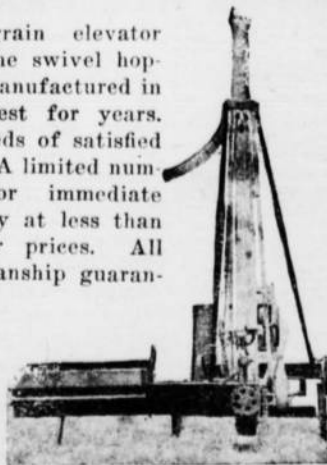
It is announced by the department of agriculture that in the marketing of seed grain the government will have regard first for the requirements of the Alberta market, after which outside markets are to be sought.

At the coming seed fair an opportunity is to be given for the formation of a provincial seed growers' organization, with the present Alberta Crop Improvement Association as a nucleus.

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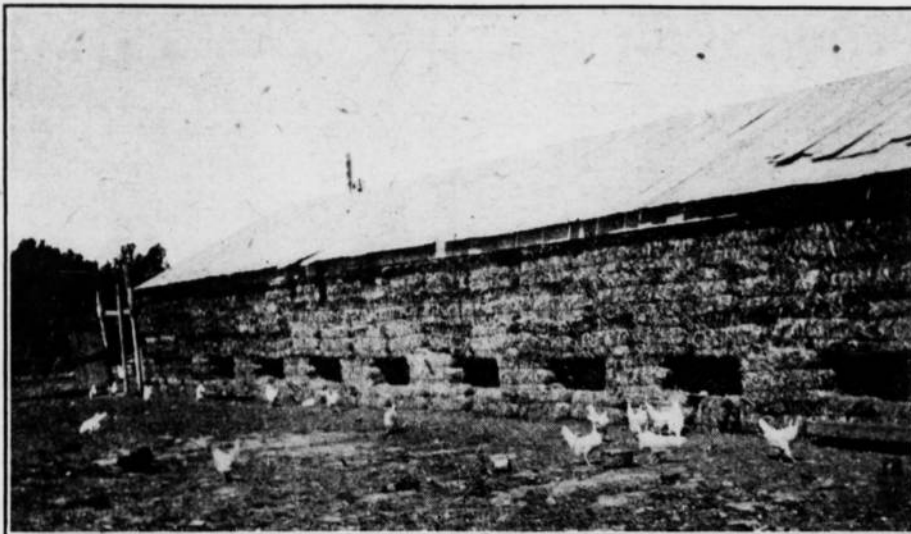
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A poultry house made of straw bales

This poultry house, on the farm of Earl Cook, M.P., Pincher, Alta., is made of baled straw. Outside dimensions, 80 ft. by 25 ft. It is cool in summer and warm in winter. As the air filters slowly through the straw it affords good ventilation for the birds. It has been standing two years. The flock is made up entirely of pure-bred White Leghorns.

## Barnyard Manure for Field Crops

In the prairie provinces the habit has been to dismiss the question of using manure with the rather proud boast, "The soils of the West are so rich that they do not need manure." This statement is only partly true. The deep, richly fertile, black clay soil found in most parts of the West probably contains sufficient fertility to grow bumper crops for fifty years without exhaustion, could the native fertility be rendered available and the proper physical texture of the soil be maintained. These are the two chief immediate uses of barnyard manure on prairie farms, to help to render fertility available by retaining more moisture in the soil and to prevent soil drifting by maintaining the proper physical condition of the soil.

The average precipitation in the West is from 15 to 20 inches in normal years, with in places 10 inches or less in dry years, and in places 25 inches or more in wet years. Where the precipitation is less than 20 inches the application of manure is likely to do much more harm than good unless the manure is properly applied. If unrotted manure is spread on the land by hand and plowed down in chunks, these little piles of straw will keep the land open, cause drying out, prevent the rise of moisture from below, and even after three or four years this strawy manure will be plowed up in almost the same state as when plowed under. Mean-while, two or three crops have been ruined, and the farmer will say that he is through with putting on manure.

A series of experiments commenced on the Dominion Experimental Farms of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta in 1911, have demonstrated that, while it is not advisable to apply unrotted manure unless in districts of heavy rainfall or as a top dressing to prevent soil drifting, profitable results may be secured by the application of well rotted manure on almost any land under almost any weather conditions, if the manure is carefully spread and immediately plowed under. Plowing under 12 tons per acre of well rotted manure in the fall has given increased yields of approximately four bushels per acre of wheat, eight bushels per acre of oats, and 10 bushels per acre of barley over an average of five years or more. Slightly lower increased yields have been secured when the manure was applied in the spring.

## Rotted Manure for Dry Land

The most important points brought out in these experiments are that where rain fall is less than 20 inches only well rotted manure should be used. Unrotted manure may contain weed seeds, and by drying out the land it will very probably decrease the yield of grain, though it may increase yields of hoed crops where frequent cultivation causes more rapid mixing with the soil and decomposition. The best time to apply manure is in the fall on the stubble of the first crop after fallow and plow in immediately. When plowed under in the fall the manure will become well mixed with the soil before seeding, the soil will

be warmer, and the fertility will be readily available. If applied in winter or spring, there is but little benefit during the first season.

Applying manure on the fallow is not to be recommended as the cultivation of the fallow renders an abundance of plant food readily available, and if manure is added at this time there is danger of too rank growth, with lodging, rust and frost injury. Manure spreaders do good work, but if the manure is evenly spread by hand and harrowed, it should be in good condition for plowing under. Top dressing grain when two to six inches high can be recommended only to prevent soil drifting. Barnyard manure provides a fresh supply of vegetable matter or humus in the soil which acts as one of the best soil binders to prevent drifting, it is the best retainer for moisture, and, as it decays, provides plant food. Commercial mineral fertilizers supply only plant food, and as there is an abundance of plant food in almost all western soils, the use of mineral fertilizers on Western farms must for many years to come be of very doubtful value.—F. H. Reed, Lacombe.

## Hunt for Rust With Planes

The airplane and the microscope both are being used in an attempt by the United States Department of Agriculture to solve the problem of epidemics of wheat-stem rust. There are several possible ways in which this spread might be accounted for, but it is highly probable that of all the factors contributing to an epidemic of stem rust in the northern states, the common barberry is by far the most important. Because of its generally recognized importance as a factor in starting epidemics of stem rust, a war of barberry extermination is being waged in the spring-wheat belt and neighboring states.

There has been some reason to believe that spores might possibly be carried by winds from rusted fields in Mexico and the southern states to northern fields of growing wheat and from thence to Western Canada. In order to determine the possible importance of such rust spores to the occurrence of rust farther north, airplanes were supplied by the War Department and by a commercial flying field. The air above the wheat country has been searched to see if live rust spores really can be found in sufficient number to account in any degree for the spread of the disease. Small glass slides coated with vaseline and enclosed in bottles, or in a specially-designed spore trap, are taken up and exposed at different altitudes for a sufficient time to collect spores, if present.

It has been found that the spores of different kinds of rusts, and of many other plant diseases, as well as pollen grains from many kinds of plants, bits of chaff, dust particles and other debris are present in the lower layers of the air. These minute objects are carried up in large quantities by whirlwinds and may be carried long distances before being washed down. Studies have been made at elevations up to 16,500 feet, and the red, or summer, spores of the stem rust have been found at eleva-

tions ranging from 100 to 4,000 feet, and more rarely up to 10,000 feet, the number decreasing with the elevation. Evidence, however, still is lacking to show that any of these spores, after long exposure at high altitudes, can germinate and produce infection even though deposited by rain and wind in the spring-wheat belt.

In general, the number of stem rust spores found was comparatively small, and at the higher elevations practically negligible. It is probable, says the department, that the barberry bushes have been largely responsible for the damage done by stem rust.

## Trading in Futures

Q.—Last spring I bought a May option in wheat from a local elevator company. Towards the last of April they sent me word that I would have to close out my May option before the first of May, so I sold the May option and bought a July. Again in June they warned me to close out the July option before the first of July, otherwise I would have to take delivery of 1,000 bushels of wheat which would probably be No. 3 Northern. What I cannot understand is why I had to close out the options by the first of the month, while they are bought and sold on the Winnipeg market until the end of the month.—E.A. B., Alta.

A.—When a man buys 1000 bushels of wheat on the May option market he virtually enters into a contract to take delivery any time during the month of May, at the option of the seller, of 1000 bushels wheat of contract grade, namely, 1, 2 or 3 Northern, at the deliverable spread previously decided upon by the board of the grain exchange, which is: 1 Northern at the full option price; 2 Northern at three cents under the option price; and 3 Northern at seven cents under the option price. In other words, the seller has the option as to the time he makes delivery of the cash article within the month of May, while the buyer has no choice in the matter, but must accept it on his contract.

A certain amount of wheat is delivered on these option contracts every day through the Grain Exchange Clearing House, and this grain is distributed to the various offices doing business in options, in proportion to the contracts outstanding by each. Brokers who do business for speculators only, have very imperfect facilities for the handling of cash grain and, therefore, insist that their customers become released from their contracts in some way before the opening day of the option month. You will realize how necessary this is from their standpoint when we say that the very moment the warehouse receipt for cash grain is delivered to the broker an accepted cheque must be turned over for the value of the grain at the purchase price. This makes a very heavy investment in the grain by the broker, as usually he only has a small margin from his customer. Brokers, therefore, usually warn their customers who hold long wheat to either close out their contracts for good, thus taking their loss or profit, as the case may be, or as an alternative to replace their long May wheat with an equal quantity of the more distant future, July or October, if the latter is then in the market.

This gets over the difficulty of having cash wheat delivered up until the month of July, on contract purchases, when the same condition of affairs exists and must be faced in a similar way. This year there was a great deal of 3 Northern wheat, in fact, much more than the trade could care for on the flat or milling basis. At times it was almost impossible to sell 3 Northern at a flat price and, therefore, large quantities of this grade found its way on to the market through the clearing house, being applied on option contracts. Naturally no 1 or 2 Northern wheat was applied at that time, as these grades were in such good demand they were bringing a premium over the option price. That is the reason your broker advised you that you were likely to have 3 Northern delivered on your contract. This condition obtained this year owing to the relative volume of 3 Northern and the higher grades produced.

The information you are apparently most anxious for is that embodied in the last sentence of your letter, and this has been covered above. To repeat it, the seller only has the option of delivery, while the buyer has no option as to the time in the month at which he should take delivery of his purchase. By selling your holdings of May wheat



on or near the last day of April you would escape the liability to accept delivery and would pass that on to someone else who, perhaps, was prepared to take his chance of accepting 3 Northern in his contract.

### Silos and Silage

Q.—As I intend to build a silo this summer will you please give me the following information:

1. How many tons of sunflower ensilage will be required to feed 20 cows for seven months?

2. How large a pit silo will this quantity require?

3. What is the best time to seed sunflowers and how long does it take to mature? What could be expected per acre in well prepared land in this district? Would corn be better than sunflowers or how would they be mixed? What is the best kind of corn for fodder?—N.D.M.

A.—We usually figure seven tons per year, per cow, so that five tons should be sufficient for the seven winter months, which would require 100 tons for your cows. This would require a silo 14 feet in diameter by 30 feet depth.

The Mammoth Russian sunflower is a standard variety to be used for this purpose. It requires about eight pounds seed per acre in rows 42 inches apart. The ground is prepared the same as you would prepare a garden, and seed is put in the ground any time after the land warms up in the spring, during May 15 to June 1. Here, at Saskatoon, the average yields on dry land have been about 15 tons per acre. See no reason why you should not equal that result in your locality. Corn has some advantages over sunflowers in leaving the land in better shape for the next crop, and in being useful for dry feed if you happen to have more than you can put in your silo, but on the other hand the sunflowers will stand eight frosts much better than corn, and will give a higher yield per acre. The difference in yield per acre at Saskatoon, has been about 50 per cent., the corn averaging about 10 tons and the sunflowers about 15 tons per acre.—M.C.

### Arranging Three-Year Rotation

Q.—I have heavy land, subject to blowing, and want to grow a forage crop. I would like to grow sweet clover with my oats, take crop of hay the following year and plow down the second growth. I am plowing the oats on summerfallow stubble. Would this plan be advisable? What proportion of oats and clover seed should I set?—W.M.T.

Your rotation, as I understand it, will consist of summerfallow, wheat, and seeded down with sweet clover, and then sweet clover which will be partly cut for hay and plowed down early in the summer to make a summerfallow. Very good stands can be secured when sweet clover is sown with oats as a second crop after summerfallow, providing that care is used in the preparation of the seed bed. The seed should be firm and enough surface cultivation should be given it to help retain moisture. The reason that sweet clover and other hay crops sometimes die out when sown as a second crop after fallow is that there is no conserved moisture in the soil, and the seed bed is too loose, thus drying out the young seedlings during the first spell of drought that lasts more than a week or two. This difficulty can be very nicely avoided by proper care in the preparation of the seed bed. Seeding can be done with an ordinary rain drill set to sow about two inches deep.

There is very little data as to the correct amount of oats to use in a mixture of this kind, but our experience indicates that good results are very likely to be obtained if the seeding of oats is rather light, say one bushel per acre to ten pounds of sweet clover. This reduces the danger of the oats smothering out the sweet clover. I would also suggest that whatever amount of oats can be economically used for sheaf feed, be removed from the land as sheaf feed, thus getting them off the ground rather early and leaving the full use of the moisture to the sweet clover during the latter part of the season.—M.C.

### Fall Shipments From Nurseries

Q.—I have had considerable dissatisfaction in the purchase of nursery stock. Some of it is received in a condition so dried out that it never had a chance to grow. I am

given to understand that nursery companies which sell their entire year's output in a few spring weeks are so rushed at that time as to be unable to give their product adequate protection from drying out. Would it be advisable to order in the fall?

A.—In regard to farmers generally ordering and securing stock from commercial nurseries in the fall, providing the material is properly handled in the nurseries and the purchaser secures his stock in good condition from the express company, there is no reason why fall dug stock should not be quite satisfactory. Many farmers, however, do not know just how to handle stock delivered in the fall in order to carry it through the winter. It would not be advisable to plant out the stock under average conditions in the fall of the year. It is quite true that the nurseries have a big rush in the spring, but if they started to do a general shipping business in the fall they would be up against the harvest and threshing wages, and I do not know that shipping in the fall in itself would result in any better handling of the stock.

From what experience I have had the trouble seems to lie, first, that some of the nurserymen do not realize the shape in which their stock is finally delivered. Some of them use nothing but straw, which may be damp when it leaves the nursery, but dries out in a very short time. The same trouble would arise in connection with fall shipments unless the nurserymen supply themselves with proper packing materials. If fall orders were sent in in very large numbers there would always be the temptation for the nurserymen to dig their stuff before it was thoroughly matured. Only certain classes of material could be safely shipped in the fall. Evergreens would not stand this treatment in this country.

Some nurseries follow the practice of having local agents to whom all orders in that district are consigned in ear loads, and the local agent undertakes to distribute them. This is a method of handling which may lessen the expense of the nursery where transportation charges are included in the cost of material, but you can easily see that where stock is handled in this way the chances are that much of it will be spoiled or dried out before the actual purchaser gets hold of it.

All the stock that we handle is dug in the fall of the year and heeled in ready for shipping in the spring. We would not like to undertake shipping from this nursery in the fall, as we feel that a great deal of the material would not be properly handled by farmers, and as a consequence much of it would be lost before the time for planting in spring. Where the planter understands carrying the stock through, fall deliveries would no doubt be all right.—Norman M. Ross, Indian Head Forestry Farm.

### Sweet Clover Volunteer Reseeding

Q.—My sweet clover field which was sown in 1921 was pastured during this past summer, but as I did not have enough animals running in it to keep down the growth, much of it has gone to seed and is now shattering and reseeding the whole field. Will I have to summerfallow the field next year to get out the sweet clover? Would not fall plowing with a little cultivation in the spring be sufficient to induce germination of the shattered seed, and secure the field for spring sown grain?

A.—Practically all the seed which falls from the plants in your field is hard seeded, and as it has not gone through the scarification process, it will not germinate this fall, no matter how much cultivation you give it. The action of frost on the seeds will however bring about the germination of a large per cent. of the seeds late next spring, at which time plowing will destroy the young plants. Plowing should not be undertaken till the plants are from three to five inches high in order to ensure the most thorough eradication. Young plants which survive spring cultivation develop their winter buds in the late summer. They will be almost immune from damage in the fall. If plowed, they will come up in the spring to finish the second year of their life cycle. In this case also it would be futile to cultivate in the fall but efforts to destroy them should be left over till spring. In the Red River Valley there is some danger that ill-managed sweet clover may become a weed, but outside this area it is not likely to become serious unless we have a succession of wet years.

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### Dominion Potato Grades

Experience teaches that the first step in the orderly and equitable marketing of any commodity is the establishment and maintenance of distinct grades. With the passing of the Act to Regulate the Sale and Inspection of Root Vegetables, assented to by the last parliament on June 28, potato growers from Atlantic to Pacific will dispose of their product according to a uniform scale of grades. No single factor will establish greater confidence with the trade than this inspection by capable men who have no financial interest in the potatoes themselves, but who are seeking rather a strict observance of the grade requirements. A satisfied receiver is always deemed necessary. Market depression and poor prices are too often caused by an over-supply of poor stuff.

The new enactment should offer considerable encouragement to better production. It has been felt that producers of a good grade of potatoes received no better returns than producers of inferior grades. In the future this should be eliminated, as it is expected that dealers will buy on grade alone, specifying that such deals be subject to government inspection, and this will tend to eliminate inferior stocks from the market.

The following is an extract from the Act to Regulate the Sale and Inspection of Root Vegetables:

### Potatoes

The following shall be the grades for potatoes offered for sale in Canada:

**Canada A**—Canada A quality shall include only sound, reasonably mature potatoes of similar varietal characteristics which are practically free from dirt or other foreign matter, frost injury, sunburn, abnormal growth, growth cracks, cuts, scab, blight, soft rot, dry rot or damage caused by disease, insects or mechanical or other means. In this grade the diameter of potatoes of the round varieties shall not be less than one and seven-eighths inches, and of potatoes of the long varieties one and three-fourths inches.

**Canada B**—Canada B quality shall include only reasonably mature potatoes of similar varietal characteristics, which are practically free from dirt or other foreign matter, frost injury and soft rot, and which are free from serious damage caused by sunburn, cuts, scab, blight, dry rot or other disease, insects, or mechanical or other means. The diameter of potatoes of this grade shall be not less than one and one-half inches.

In order to allow for variations incident to commercial grading and handling in each of above two grades, five per cent. by weight of any lot may be under the prescribed size, and in addition six per cent. by weight of any such lot may be below the remaining requirements of this grade; but not more than one-third of such six per cent., that is to say, not more than two per cent. by weight of the entire lot, may have the flesh injured by soft rot.

**Canada C**—Canada C ungraded quality shall include only potatoes of one and one-half inches or more in diameter.

### Definitions

For the purpose of this section: (a) "Practically free" means that the appearance shall not be injured to an extent readily apparent upon casual

examination of the lot, and that any damage from the causes mentioned can be removed by the ordinary processes of paring, without appreciable increase in waste over that which would occur if the potato were perfect. Loss of the outer skin only shall not be considered as an injury to the appearance;

(b) "Diameter" means the greatest dimension at right angles to the longitudinal axis;

(c) "Free from serious damage" means that any damage from the causes mentioned can be removed by the ordinary process of paring without increase in waste of more than ten per cent. by weight over that which would occur if the potato were perfect;

(d) "Soft rot" means a soft, mushy condition of the tissue, from whatever cause;

(e) "Abnormal growth" means excessive or second growth to the detriment of quality.

The administration of this act is vested in the Fruit Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

That Western Canada will ship considerably more wheat to Japan the coming season than formerly, is the statement made by the director of a large Japanese grain firm at present visiting Alberta.



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Fancy  
Pink

# Salmon

**makes fine meals  
saves much cooking**

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**G-M PILCHARDS**  
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because they cost less.

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Earache	Lumbago	Pain, Pain

Handy "Bayer" boxes of 12 tablets—Also bottles of 24 and 100—Druggists.

Aspirin is the trade mark (registered in Canada) of Bayer Manufacture of Mono-aceticacidester of Salicylicacid. While it is well known that Aspirin means Bayer manufacture, to assist the public against imitations, the Tablets of Bayer Company will be stamped with their general trade mark, the "Bayer Cross."

## On Sympathy's Trail

Continued from Page 7

mobiles. Explanations fairly tumbled over each other but long before domestic equilibrium had been restored, Mr. Blake disengaged himself from the family circle and rang up Guthrie. From the station there he wired a frantic telegram to Dr. Pompus not to come if he had not already started. He was mightily relieved to get word back:

"Doctor Pompus is away. First message not delivered."

That did not save the Wygants from holding an impromptu reception for all their neighbors and relations the balance of the afternoon.

Fred Wygant pulled his foaming team to a sudden standstill in front of Dr. Lively's residence only a short time after the two women left it by another route. Hardly stopping to secure his horses, he rushed up the steps and rang the bell. There was no answer to his summons, nor to several more which followed the first in rapid succession. The young man became desperate. A glance through the windows into the familiar rooms showed him certain marks of untidy confusion, as though the last of the household had departed in great haste. Fearing the worst, he ran over to the doctor's office. It was open but deserted, like the house, and showing similar evidences of confusion. On the desk was a scrap of crumpled paper with something about a Guthrie message, scribbled in Miss Ellen's hand. It was only a fragment but it furnished him with a clue. The girl was out of her mind and had fled to Guthrie in her madness—the scene of their engagement and of many a boating trip together in their happy courting days. Why had she gone there, but to end all in the lake?

Fred made a rush for his team and turned them into the road toward Guthrie, thinking, as he rode, of the times he had gone over that route with Ellen by his side. One mile out he crossed the railroad, and it flashed upon him that the afternoon train was about due. It would get to Guthrie a good hour before his flagging team could, and every minute might mean the saving of her life. He turned down the track to the station, only a short half-mile away, and in the few minutes interval of waiting,

found a nearby farmer who would stable and care for his team; then he sought the telegraph office. Had any message come for Dr. Lively within a few hours? Not there, but there was current talk on the street of a telephone call from Guthrie. Then the train rolled in and Fred neither waited nor cared to hear more.

The Wygant afternoon was filled with rather sensational arrivals and departures, so that Mrs. Lively and her trembling charge was only one of many; still it had its own peculiar interest, greatest of all, perhaps, being the fair girl herself. After hearing the great mass of conflicting explanations, these two interlopers, fully assured of Fred's safety, began their homeward journey, greatly relieved but thoroughly puzzled.

A mile from home they drew up by a trough to water their horse and heard some farmers discussing the events of the day.

"Hear about the runaway?" queried one.

"Fred Wygant's team, you mean? They say that was a mistake."

"Mistake nothing! I met that team myself, running like buffaloes over the upper road about an hour ago and had to drive into the field to give them the track. Fred was still in the seat but the way he was being swayed and bumped along through all those chuck-holes would never let him stay there much longer."

"Yes, that's all true," put in a third. "They were telling over town that young Wygant was badly hurt. I saw them going over the hill beyond the grist mill but was too far away to head them. Anyway, nothing would have stopped them, running as they were then. 'Twas more than an hour ago, though; nearer two."

"Was the story true or was it false? Mrs. Lively glanced down at the frightened girl by her side, all white again, then touched her own horse with the whip. Home was the best place for the poor child while that uncertainty lasted. On the one side were Fred's own parents declaring that he was unhurt and on his way over to the doctor's residence. On the other were these men claiming to have seen Fred, since he left home, in the midst of a distressing runaway and that Fred had been badly hurt. Which, oh which was true?

Perhaps it was more reasonable, all things considered, to believe the first; but alas! it was more human nature to fear the last, and after all, Ellen was very human. They were hardly at home when the poor girl, spying a passing grocer's wagon, which happened to be coming from toward the upper road district and the station, dragged herself out to the street and asked the boy if there had been a runaway accident in or about town that afternoon. He had not heard of any.

"Not—not Mr. Wygant's team, for instance?"

That reminded him, he had seen old Jake Britton taking young Wygant's crack bay team over to his barn that afternoon, all winded and covered with foam; but he had seen nothing of Fred Wygant.

Without stopping to tell her sister-in-law or even to consider what she did, the frightened girl ran down the village street and turned into a lane which led across two small farms to the Britton barn. The distance was not very great and, trembling with excitement and weariness, she presently slipped into the cool, dark barn as if she expected to find the object of her quest stretched helpless by the side of the jaded team. The horses were alone and, utterly overcome by her emotions and fatigue, the girl threw both arms passionately about the neck of one. There, with her face buried in its long mane, she hung by its side and sobbed as if her heart would burst within her bosom.

It did not take Fred Wygant many minutes after reaching Guthrie to discover that he was on a bootless chase; that Dr. Lively's summons from there was only a duplicate of what had been sent out for him from every station in the vicinity. The return train brought him back, discouraged, puzzled and completely without heart. He left the train dejectedly and walked with lagging step from the station up toward the Britton barn. How dark and cool the barn was; surely a welcome change to his tired horses from the hot, dusty road. With a tenderer feeling toward all living things because of his own trouble, he stepped into the stall beside his favorite horse and, dropping his arms across its back, he ran them along its shapely neck until he suddenly found them around—Ellen Lively.

Dr. Lively never lived to break the laws of his country in any of its parts but when, after much chasing, someone succeeded in delivering to him those hasty summons home, he would have broken several of the ten commandments and his auto into the bargain, if he could have doubled its speed. As it was, the record he made while passing through several of the towns that lay in his path would have gotten him into trouble had not the previous telephone search for him given him free passage home at any speed he wished to travel. On reaching the house he found his wife in a new distress; Ellen was missing. He stopped only long enough to receive in chunks the story he afterwards digested in minute fragments; then he started for the office telephone, but only reached the front porch. Coming up the walk he saw the missing girl leaning, rather heavily it seemed to him, upon young Wygant's arm.

Perhaps the doctor and his wife had lost a good deal from the natural romance of their dispositions while reading the everyday prose of two years' married life. But there was something in the two young faces that were turned to them which neither failed to understand, and which, in spite of the weariness, betrayed a satisfaction in the ending of the day's events quite out of keeping with the excitement and distress occasioned by them as they passed.

## Co-operation in Saskatchewan

Continued from Page 4

1918, with a slightly increased run, shows three times the return to the producer. From these figures it is only natural to assume that the marketing of livestock, whether through the private trader or through the co-operative association, would suffer.

Co-operative horse sales were held during the year at a number of points,

## Mrs. Geo. Warman Tells How Cuticura Healed Pimples

"I had a breaking out of pimples on my face which irritated so much at night that I began to scratch and they broke out in deep, sore eruptions. My face looked so badly that I did not want to go anywhere. I saw an advertisement for Cuticura Soap and Ointment and I bought them. After using one and a half boxes of Cuticura Ointment, with the Cuticura Soap, I was completely healed." (Signed) Mrs. Geo. Warman, 13 Duchess St., Toronto, Ont.



Cuticura Soap, Ointment and Talcum promote and maintain skin purity, skin comfort and skin health. The Soap to cleanse, purify and beautify, the Ointment to soften, soothe and heal and the Talcum to powder and perfume.

Sample Each Free by Mail. Address: "Lymans, Limited, 344 St. Paul St., W., Montreal." Sold everywhere. Soap 25c. Ointment 25c. and 50c. Talcum 25c.

Cuticura Soap shaves without mug.

and while they were not so numerous in the previous year, they were more successful.

In the matter of potato marketing, good deal of work was done in an endeavor to dispose of the surplus potatoes which was in the farmer's hands last fall, and correspondence was held with many dealers both in Eastern Canada and in the States. For various reasons, however, prices fell off while potato conditions elsewhere improved so that only a limited number of shipments took place. "It must be evident," says Mr. Booth, "that when a large surplus exists in the West there must be a fairly acute shortage, with resulting high prices in other parts, bringing a substantial return to the producer after the cost of marketing is met."

The slump in prices of stock on the hoof was not followed by any reduction in retail prices, and this had the natural effect of increasing the interest in beef rings. "As a result the demand for information on this subject has been greater during the past six months than at all previous times in the history of our office. Previous to this year we had knowledge of less than 50 beef rings now we know of more than 300."

"One bright spot in the past year's activities is to be found in the development of community halls. Since provision was made in the Co-operative Act a year ago to allow of incorporation of such organizations, 14 associations have availed themselves of this privilege while a great many letters have been received from other districts now contemplating the building of these social centres."

## Egg Marketing

Dealing with the question of egg marketing, Mr. Booth alludes to the recent amendment to the Egg Marketing Act, under which it is provided that all persons handling eggs for resale must candle them. The result is that chain of responsibility is placed upon every person who handles eggs from the producer to the consumer. The effect is that there is greater care in marketing more attention to packing and shipping and more expeditious handling by a concerned. There are now over 2,300 licensed dealers in eggs, and the large dealers have stated that the percentage of bad eggs received has decreased materially over the amount experienced a few years ago, and the same statement has been made by many retailers.

A large and very interesting section of the report deals with co-operative enterprises in Saskatchewan not conducted by the branch. These include the operations of the Co-operative Store Yards at Moose Jaw and at Prince Albert; the Saskatchewan Co-operative Creameries; the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company; the Canadian Co-operative Wool Growers Limited; the trading department of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, and the Municipal Hail Insurance Association.





Early morning admiration of the flock

## The Countrywoman

### Conference on Child Welfare

THE Canadian Council on Child Welfare has announced its annual conference to be held in Toronto, the week of September 25. The conference, as planned for this year, promises to be something unique in its line. The Mothers' Allowance Commission of the various provinces, the Dominion, the Canadian Association of Child Protection officers, the National Educational Council of Canada, the Canadian Council on Mental Hygiene and the Canadian Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis will co-operatively with the National Council to make the conference a success. Each society will take responsibility for providing and carrying through the program of one or two sessions.

Three sessions running will be devoted to child hygiene. One session will be given to the discussion of practical methods of reducing infant mortality in the town and city communities. Two sessions are to be given entirely over to the discussion of Children's Protection Act and the Juvenile Delinquency Act. Three parallel sessions will run the first three days, so that delegates may choose the subjects of greatest interest to them. Special conferences will be arranged to meet the needs of the delegates and these will find the direction of experts in a particular field.

### Father as a Homemaker

Generally speaking, people use the word "homemaker" when referring to the mother of a family. By rights the word should also be conferred upon the father for it is his job, as much as his wife's, to see that their children are reared up properly. Not only is it his duty to leave such a big undertaking to his wife, but everyone knows that it takes two people to safely pilot a ship through a generation such as this. The home is a veritable ark which can withstand the flood of modern tendencies, the future of our race is at stake indeed.

There are many ways in which a father can be a homemaker in the true sense of the word. We have in our midst a man who always made it a point to hear his children's prayers when they were young. He also took an interest in their religious instruction, and has always been willing to help them solve problems concerning their moral and spiritual life. This he did by his duty as a father and not by his duty as a homemaker. It is a great pleasure from such intimate contact with his children. At an early age he undertook to teach them good manners, and also to see that the children at this time was suitable. When the family grew older they became used to hearing their parents' advice on community work and national matters, and so found themselves interested in such important matters.

Another way in which this

man helped to anchor his family to the home was to make the grounds attractive in his spare time. Thus they were raised in an atmosphere which will linger in their memory for all time.

Such team work is the plain duty of a man who is the partner in a home. It means spending some time and thought, but is it not worth it? The father quoted above considers that the companionship and confidence of his children have repaid him a million times for his trouble. Many men do not stop to think of what they miss by failing to take their place as homemakers.

Not only does a man receive benefit himself, but he helps his wife tremendously. The mother of today has a bigger job to handle than any of her ancestors and is therefore in greater need of moral support from her husband. Years ago household help was available. Today a woman must do all her own work and in many cases is left to look after the physical, mental, moral, social and spiritual welfare of the family. This is hardly a square deal. Added to these tremendous home responsibilities there are the community chores which are left undone unless performed by the women.

A man who does not assume his full share of responsibility as a homemaker is helping to shorten the life of his wife and is depriving himself of the companionship of his children. Surely this is an age when the united efforts of fathers and mothers are needed in order to build up a sound and wholesome home life.

### Chairs and Kitchen Comfort

Two weeks ago, I called on a friend and she said: "Would you mind sitting in the kitchen with me for a few minutes while I finish my work?"

Of course I did not mind! She pointed to a low, comfortable chair. It was a very nice chair. "You need not have taken this chair from the sitting-room for me," I expostulated.

She laughed at this. "I would have taken any chair from the sitting-room for you," she said. "However, as a matter of fact, I did not do so. That chair is always there."

"It seems too good a chair to be in the kitchen," I ventured.

"You think so; do you," she smiled. "For myself, I would not be without that chair in the kitchen. I consider it saves my health over and over again."

"How," I asked. "For one thing," she went on, "have you never remarked how most people keep a high chair in the kitchen?"

I nodded. "Well," she said: "I wouldn't have a high chair for anything! It makes one bend one's neck too much! There are other people who keep a low kindergarten chair instead. These chairs are of wood. I don't like them either. Now examine the chair on which you are sitting."

I had been doing so all the time! It had a soft spring seat and, at the back there was also a spring. It was covered with soft plush—not leather. "This chair must have cost a great deal of money," I ventured to remark.

"It did," she agreed. "Yet if it had cost twice the sum, I'd buy another rather than be without one like it. I



# Sausages

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prepare all my vegetables while I sit in comfort on that chair. It never gives me a stiff neck! Now and then, I lean against its soft spring back and rest my own back in doing so. It is a chair which is easily moved. See, it runs on castors. I often push it out on to the porch and do my work there. I can put my mending on a wooden chair near by, and it is just the right height. When I want to clean or do up my shoes, it is also just right."

"It seems a sort of general-use chair," I observed.

"It is," she answered me, then she said: "I have often noticed, when I went into town, that men are most particular about the chairs in their office. They have to be 'just so.' The boss, especially, has a comfortable chair, in front of his desk."

"He certainly has," I agreed. "My husband is most particular about his chair."

"Most men are," she went on.

"Well, what is the kitchen but the farm woman's office? Isn't the farmer's wife the 'boss' of the kitchen? If she isn't, she ought to be! Therefore, I said to myself: 'I'll do my work in comfort,' and, I promise you that ever since I bought that chair I've done it thus."

"I see," I said. "There's always something to learn. I'm going to buy a chair exactly like this, today, and what is more, I'll keep it in the kitchen." I was lucky to find a chair just like it. Its price staggered me, for the moment. "Never mind," I said to myself. "I'll make that price over and over again, in energy saved and health gained."

I have had my comfortable, low, sitting-room chair, in the kitchen two weeks now. I wonder how I ever came to live without it. It looks too good to some people to be kept in the kitchen! They wonder why I do not move it to the best room! Sometimes I

explain! Sometimes, I only smile to myself and think—"the kitchen is my office and I am the boss!"—Mrs. Nestor Noel.

**Amalgamated Co-operative Bank**

The Amalgamated State Bank of Chicago, a co-operative labor bank opened by the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America on July 1, with a paid in capital of \$200,000, announces deposits of \$650,000 and total resources of nearly \$1,000,000 during its first month of business alone, according to the Bulletin of the All-American Co-operative Commission. These deposits have come not only from members of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, but also from 1,500 labor unions and independent workers in Chicago and neighboring cities. The success of the Amalgamated Co-operative Bank in Chicago has convinced the executive board of the union that similar co-operative banks should be estab-

lished in other large clothing centres of the nation. The executive board is now in session at Rochester, New York, and is carefully considering plans for the organization of its second bank in that city.

**A Concession to Home Investors**

In offering to renew the 5½ per cent. Canadian government bonds maturing December 1, at the same rate of interest as is carried by the maturing bonds, and allowing a bonus of one month's interest, the minister of finance is making a material concession to the Canadian investor, as this rate is higher than was paid on the recent Canadian loan in New York. The high class of the security, which is the very best that can be offered in Canada, and the liberal rate of interest should lead to large investment in these Dominion bonds. Attention is directed to the official advertisement giving details.



TINY RETURNS TO DOOVILLE

Nicholas Nutt and Tiny, the elephant, were great pals. They lived together in the same house and wherever Nicholas went, Tiny was very apt to follow. But Tiny had a wonderful appetite, and he ate so much that finally Nicholas decided to dispose of him. He sold him to a man for five dollars. This man had a menagerie of his own, and in it he kept lions and tigers and monkeys and snakes and a hippopotamus and lots and lots of wild animals. Nicholas was very glad, indeed, to be rid of Tiny, for he did not have to buy food for him, and he thought Tiny would be very happy to be in the menagerie with the other wild animals. One day Nicholas was sitting alone in his yard. He heard a noise at the gate—the gate opened wide, and in walked Mr. Tiny, the elephant. And not that only, but he brought with him all the other animals from the menagerie. Nicholas had an awful time. The animals ate all of the food in the pantry. The hippopotamus crawled into Nicholas' bath tub to take a bath, and the lion crawled into his bed and Nicholas had to sleep out on the front step. The next morning Nicholas started to take a walk through the village, and all of the wild animals followed him, and here they are—and what a commotion they are creating. Mr. Hippo has grown very fond of Nicholas and is following at his heels,

but in passing he stole the bottle from the little Doo Dad baby in the carriage and the colored nurse is very, very angry. Old Mr. Lion is licking the all-day sucker of a little Doo Dad, and the little Doo Dad's mother is trying to drive him away. Roly and Poly have placed some pebbles in an old tea kettle and are tying it to the lion's tail. My, but there will be a racket when Mr. Lion starts down the street. Flannelfeet, the cop, tried to stop the animals and Tiny has lifted him, with his trunk, and he is swinging by his belt from the lamp post hook, while Tiny twirls his moustache, and Mr. Monk is wearing his helmet, for all the world like a really for truly policeman. Mr. Bear has stolen a barrel of molasses from the grocery store. It was Sleepy Sam's store. Sleepy Sam was asleep, as usual, but his big bull dog is after Mr. Bear, and giving him a merry chase. Old Master Tiger seems to have had the worst luck of all. He had his head in a big stew kettle filled with porridge when the house-wife found him. Away he went, with the kettle over his head, and many sore spots on his body—and Old Man Grouch is right in his way. Something is bound to happen to Mr. Grouch, while Old Doc Sawbones, looking out upon the scene, is simply dumfounded.

**\$500.00 in Prizes for Boys and Girls**

Here is good news for the boys and girls who read The Guide. All you have to do to compete in this contest is to secure and send \$1.00 for a one-year subscription (new or renewal) to The Guide. When this is received you will immediately get by return mail a great big Doo Dad book free. With the book you will get a separate picture of the Doo Dads for coloring. You color this picture and return it to me to be entered in my Big Prize Contest, where you have a chance to win one of 200 valuable prizes, worth in all \$500. When I send you your book and Contest Sheet I will also send you a complete list of the prizes. They consist of just the things boys and girls like.

This contest will close December 15th, 1922, and all contest sheets mailed up to and including that date will be entered.

Prizes will be awarded within two weeks of the closing of the contest.

Now is the best time of the year to get subscriptions, so get busy at once. Yours truly, Doc Sawbones



# The Open Forum

"Let truth and falsehood grapple. Who ever knew truth put to the worse in a free and open encounter?"—Milton

Guide assumes no responsibility for the opinions expressed by correspondents in this department. It is stated that letters be confined to 500 words in length, that one subject only be discussed in a letter, and that letters be written on one side of the paper only, and written very plainly (preferably in ink).

## The Cost of Legislatures

The Editor—The Ontario legislature was recently criticized for largely increasing indemnity paid to its members for absence at the last (unusually long) session. In 1914 the Saskatchewan legislature sat for nine days in special session unanimously voted the full sessional indemnity to its members. Recently a bill of reeves of municipalities in eastern Saskatchewan, in anticipation of a special session then about to be held, passed a resolution reciting the action of former special session in respect of sessional indemnity, and suggesting the session be deemed an ordinary one early for a special purpose; and that that purpose (passing the Wheat legislation) had been served, the session be not prorogued but adjourned later at the usual time, and commit its business. Had this suggestion been adopted there would have been but one session of the legislature for the year, the members would have been paid a proportionate part of the usual indemnity for the part of the session attended. This suggestion did not commend itself to the Saskatchewan premier who, in introducing legislation providing for the sessional indemnity, apologized for the smallness of the amount, \$250; whereupon main members of the opposition indicated their willingness to accept \$100 or \$200. They were careful, however, not to bring the matter to a vote, nor to suggest adjournment as an alternative to prorogation, as if they believed it possible to hit a hit by firing blank cartridges. After the Alberta legislature met in like special session, and when an indemnity of \$200 was proposed, promptly fell back on the example of Saskatchewan, and adopted \$250. This action has been severely criticized by the Calgary Albertan which urges a legislature, the majority of whose members are United Farmers, for giving themselves this amount for a six-session instead of following the plan of adjournment to meet again in the fall. Criticism was deserved. It is less pointed was the criticism to the members of the last Dominion parliament were subjected for holding two sessions in one year, and largely increasing sessional indemnity. In fact, so common has become the practice of members of parliament holding special sessions and giving themselves indemnities not contemplated by the electors at the time of election, that mercenary motives are not only attributed. The usual practice appears to be for members of all parties, in collusion, to make a round robin calling for the increase and pass the vote without debate. It will be remembered in this connection that members of the late Dominion parliament were not unfairly charged with being able and ready to multiply and increase their own indemnities, but not able to find or increased pensions and soldiers' allowances. There is some analogy between the citizen who volunteers or is conscripted to serve in parliament, and the citizen who volunteers or is conscripted to serve in the army. Both are duties which none can shirk; both are honorable services which normally involve sacrifices which the state has a right to command; and in both cases, honor, the duty, and the sacrifice should be greater considerations than the money. It is not then the time opportune to discuss the cost of legislation, both provincial and federal, with particular reference to the payment of members and the payments to them? There are several questions involved. Should the payment, by its amount, suggest that it is a salary or that it is to indemnify the member for loss of time attending the session? Should provincial parliaments hold special sessions, or should they be limited to regular sessions, called for a special purpose when necessary, and adjourned to meet again at the usual time when that purpose has been served? Are our provincial parliaments overmanned? Are their members more than indemnified for their necessary loss of time? If so, what proportion should our provincial representation bear to federal representation? What amount should be adequate indemnity for an M.P. for the average session of a provincial parliament; and what proportion should obtain between the sessional indemnity paid a western M.P.P. and that paid to an M.P. representing a constituency west of the great lakes? When conscription arises, as they have arisen in the past, which make sessional indemnities inadequate, can members honorably vote for increases in indemnities not contemplated by the electorate at the time of election, or is such action a breach of faith? Those who are looking to the United States for higher political ideals and honorable political practices should be very anxious to save their reputations from the reproach of the mercenary. This can be done effectively by a free expression of public opinion expressed in their guidance. Discussion is necessary for the crystallization of

opinion. To evoke or provoke discussion may I, through your columns, assert that payment to members of provincial parliaments should not by its amount suggest a salary, but a payment made to indemnify them for loss of time while attending sessions; that provincial parliaments should not hold special sessions, but should be limited to regular sessions which, when called early for a special purpose, should, when that purpose is served, adjourn to meet again at the usual time for the transaction of its ordinary business; that our western provincial parliaments are overmanned and overindemnified; that two provincial members to each Dominion member is provincial representation enough under present and foreseeable future conditions in our western provinces; that one thousand dollars a session is enough to indemnify a western provincial member, and that the present indemnity varying from \$1,800 to \$2,000 is altogether out of proportion to the indemnity of \$4,000 now paid to our M.P.'s; that members can not honorably vote themselves indemnities not contemplated

by the electorate at the time of their election; and that their doing so is a breach of faith.—T. A. Patrick, Yorkton.

## Compulsory Arbitration

The Editor—In a recent speech in Saskatchewan, Chief Justice Haultain referred to the excessive cost of litigation and suggested a remedy.

It is not generally known, that we have in the Arbitration Act a remedy, which, if more frequently applied to, might prevent a great deal of litigation with its attendant cost, delay, worry, and heart-burnings. Even now exchanges have usually a board of arbitration to settle disputes between their members, our School Act contains provisions for arbitration and contracts frequently contain an arbitration clause something like the following:

"Any dispute arising as to the performance or interpretation of this contract shall be submitted to arbitration."

Under our present act mutual consent is necessary, but the award of the arbitrators has the effect of a judgment, and is usually sustained by the Appeal Courts, regardless of any technical points of law, as long as "substantial justice" has been done or unless partiality on the part of the arbitrators can be proven.

My idea is, that the Arbitration Act might be made compulsory and that if one of the parties in a dispute demands arbitration the other party must agree.

The ideal court of arbitration would of course be where none of the arbitrators has any preconceived opinion, in any case

each of them should be impressed with the idea that they are really judges, and that their award should be in accordance with the facts submitted at the trial. For a trial it would be, shorn of technicalities as much as possible. An official arbitrator (referee, umpire) would preside and insist, that proper order is kept and that the simple formalities are complied with.

An outsider is frequently better able to do this and is not influenced by the often furious partisanship developing in our small towns.

My idea as to the working of such an act would be:

In any civil case, when one of the parties wishes to submit to arbitration, he would apply to the nearest J.P., who would act as arbitrator (umpire, referee), if the amount in dispute does not exceed \$100.

If the amount is greater, he will hand the case to an official arbitrator, one or more of whom might be appointed for each judicial district in a similar way as police magistrates in towns.

Each of the parties are requested to appoint one arbitrator, and bring their own witnesses without summons, except in the case of an unwilling witness.

No counsel shall plead in these courts, but lawyers may act as arbitrators.

If in a small debt case the J.P. as above is objected to by one of the parties, even petty cases may be handed over to one of the official arbitrators as above.

The official arbitrator will appoint place and time for the hearing.

In case writ has been issued, the clerk of the court shall not get judgment signed after the expiration of the usual 20 days,



## All Guesswork Eliminated—

Imperial Polarine Oils are made in five different grades to properly lubricate every standardized make and model of automobile, truck and tractor.

The Imperial Charts of Recommendations indicate exactly what grade of Imperial Polarine Oil should be used on the particular unit or units which you own. The recommendations contained in these charts represent sound, practical lubrication advice which is worth hundreds of dollars to you in increased service and satisfaction from your car or tractor.

Consult the Imperial Oil Charts. Use the grades recommended exclusively.

## IMPERIAL OIL LIMITED

Canadian Company  
Canadian Capital  
Canadian Workmen

Makes a Good Motor Better





if he gets satisfactory proof that arbitration has—even subsequently—been applied for.

Awards shall be in writing signed by the arbitrators and giving in a condensed form the reasons for their findings. Any dissenting arbitrator shall do the same.

Appeals should be made easy and lie with the district court or the court of the King's Bench, according to the amount involved.—W. W. Hoffmann, Borden.

### An Old Chestnut

The Editor.—It is not with a purpose of endorsing the opinion of Mr. Winkler, in his letter of June 28, that I ask to enter "forum," but in letter of reply by Mr. Slouth, July 26, and also that of "A Crank for Education," August 2, I would call attention to an "old chestnut" so commonly "cracked" by wise (?) Canadians for people from U.S. to the effect that, if conditions were better in U.S., why did you come here?

Now, to answer it frankly, we must ask our wise and witty Canadian-born citizens, for whom Canada was created—since, by such thrusts, they clearly signify they are as devoted to the principle of "Canada for Canadians" as they were one hundred years ago—if they know that the government agents sent to the U.S. are as artful in stating the merits of Canada to prospective settlers as C.P.R. lawyers are to cases before the railway commission, and do not take the trouble to tell the people of U.S. that they are to be treated as intruders in Canada, and, if they wish to remain, must have no opinion of their own, and must view the people born north of forty-ninth parallel as superior beings in intellect and social standing.

As to ridicule of "A Crank for Education," we can readily see he is a Canadian, but we can also see that he lacks culture that goes with an educated person, since reasonable respect should be shown to Mr. Winkler in case he is mistaken, and he, Mr. Crank, would see that the "old chestnut" hits many others as well as Mr. W. His attention might also be called to the fact, shown by census returns, that many

settlers of Canada are returning to the States, and would be able to see in such "chestnuts" a reason why they don't feel at home, and often times prove a counter advertisement to Canadian government propagandist work.

Now, if Canadians, with such calibre, can't drop their devotion to such ideas as "Canada for the Canadians," "Born in Canada," "No truck or trade with Yankees," etc., they should insist that the government recall immigration agents from U.S., and burn all literature that would lead people to come here and invest money to make a home among such exclusive people, in such an atmosphere as they create.

Granting that, under the concoction given us by Canadian government and agents, some of us were "Rip Van Winkles"—asleep and did not wake up until we got into Canada—we must also admit that many of the native born Canadians have so imbibed a prejudice and ill-feeling toward U.S. and its people, that they have been asleep to the real interests of Canada for one hundred years, and, seemingly, can't wake up.

We are also led to believe Mrs. McClung voiced the sentiments of more than a few Canadian born, when she proposed to Sir Robert Borden that the franchise be extended to Canadian and British born women only.

Come, now, ye wise and arrogant Canadians, be charitable towards us, even though we come from "the land of froth and bluster," and prove the truth of the poet: "Be noble! and the nobleness that lies In other men, sleeping, but never dead, Will rise in majesty to meet thine own."—A Deluded Yank.

[This discussion began on education, not nationality. With this defence of the U.S. settler it must either go back to rural educational problems or stop.—Editor].

### Head for C.N. Railways

The Editor.—When it is argued that simply because the C.P.R., when Canada was in its infancy, went outside of the country for a head for its railway system that this

would justify the government of Canada looking to the United States, today, for an American head for the Canadian National Railways, it might just as well be argued that because in the early days of Canada's history the settlers were burning up and destroying our forests as fast as possible that we should today continue the same practice. While as a matter of fact every patriotic Canadian is endeavoring in every way possible to save the small remnant of her once mighty forests, for the use of Canadian industries.

The C.P.R. today, is not going outside of Canada for men to run its railroad, and just so long as this country produces men of the calibre of E. W. Beatty, Grant Hall, and others of their type, there is no cause for the Canadian government to go beyond her borders for a man to head the Canadian National Railways. If it is necessary, then, why not go a step further and have the B.N.A. Act changed so that we may go to the U.S. for a prime minister and minister of finance.

If a Canadian can fill the position of minister of railways, and no one, as yet, has raised any question as to the ability of our minister, surely a Canadian can be found with sufficient brains to manage our railway system, and even the suggestion that this is not possible, is humiliating to a nation of ten millions of people. A nation who furnished her full quota of the bravest men who ever marched into the "jaws of death," men who died fighting like heroes in the greatest battles of history. A nation who has furnished its full quota as heads of universities, great banking institutions, heads of railways, physicians, surgeons, and in fact every other profession. Men who have excelled in finance, science, literature and art, not only in our own country, but in the nation to our South. Canadians are today filling positions of the highest importance in every sphere all over the world, and even such an astute man as John D. Rockefeller had to come to Canada for a head for one of his institutions.

The C.P.R. is the best managed railroad in the world, as well as the most consistent dividend earner, and even this, the

world's greatest and most successful transportation system, is managed by a Canadian.

Canadians want a Canadian to run the Canadian National Railways, and when it has come to a real show-down it has always been found that Canadians are still running Canada.—Frank J. D. Barnjum, Montreal.

### A Wheat-Selling Agency

The Editor.—The wheat board is a thing of the past, for the present. This is not an Irish bull, but in case you might think it is I will alter my statement and say: the wheat board is a thing of the future; that there will be a wheat board or centralized marketing system in the future is as certain as that the sun shines by day and the moon by night.

That the proposed wheat board has failed to materialize so as to handle this year's crop, is a great disappointment to the farmers, but we are not discouraged. This is not a time for despondency, all is not lost yet, in fact a great deal might be done even yet to help out this year's prices by establishing adequate selling agencies in the wheat importing countries. Surely the Canadian government can do this much for the basic industry of the country.

When the U.S. corn growers came to the point in corn raising, where they had a surplus over home consumption and to foreign demand, the U.S. government stepped in and created a demand by appointing a commission and sending them to European and other countries to demonstrate the uses to which corn and corn products could be put, and these demonstrators visited the towns and cities explained by demonstrating the process how to make corn meal cake, corn porridge and pudding, and other food preparations from corn, and thus was demand created for American corn on the foreign market. We do not need to do this with our wheat, its uses are already well known, but we do need a selling agency that will keep the superiority of our products before the buying public at all times. It is not too late to do this year our grain will not come on the foreign markets for some time yet. In the meantime those interested in securing a better system of grain marketing should continue, without ceasing, their efforts to bring this about.

I fully realize the fact that they are sadly hampered by lack of funds, and this question of funds is one that must be considered. The conducting of any business enterprise entails the investment of money.

The merchant invests money in buying his stock of goods, then he invests more money in hiring salesmen to sell the goods, and in advertising his goods. This is not an expense it is investment. The manufacturer invests money in his plant, and in producing his goods, and then invests further amount to sell his goods when produced. The farmer invests money in his farm and stock, and implements and seed, and works like a slave to produce a crop, but up to the present time he has invested nothing, directly, in selling his crop when produced, but has handed it over to the speculators, who dispose of it at a large profit to themselves and give the farmer what they see fit for the produce of his labor and investment.


Now if those who are working to secure us a better selling system are to succeed they must be supplied with funds to work with. It would be interesting to know how much the grain trade invested to defeat the wheat board.

Most of the farmers give the farmers' organizations a hearty moral support. Now if every man and woman who supported us so grandly last fall, on December 6, would invest the sum of \$3.00 in a membership fee in our organizations, our Central offices would have a fund with which to carry on this work. I believe that the chief reason so many of our farmers fail to pay their membership dues is because they look upon it as a tax, but it is not a tax, it is an investment, and an investment that has paid a handsome profit on every dollar so invested.

Now I wish to appeal to every farmer and farm woman to give this question your sincere consideration. Just get your pencil and figure out what it is costing you to sell your produce by the present system, instead of following the lead of all other lines of business and by making an investment to take care of the selling end of your business.

If we are ever going to make a success of the business of farming we must follow sound business principles, and the most important of these principles is the judicious investment of sufficient money to carry on the selling end of our business profitably. And now, dear reader, if you have completed your figuring and found out what you are losing by not investing the small sum of three dollars, go at once and join the nearest U.F. local and put your money into the best investment you ever made, for if we can succeed in gaining even one cent per bushel more for our wheat we will be making a three hundred per cent. profit on our investment of three dollars in membership dues; and outside of the marketing question altogether, our organizations are saving money for the farmers in many many ways.—A. Lunan, Ft. Saskatchewan, Alta.

[Will correspondents please note that letters not accompanied by the full name and address of the writer (not necessarily for publication) will not be printed. This rule is absolute.—Editor.]



# August Bulletin

Issued by the Dominion Department of Agriculture

*NOTE:—This is the first of a series of monthly bulletins to give timely information of value to farmers*

#### Tuberculosis in Cattle

Test the health of your cattle. Owners of ten or more pure bred animals may have their herds tested free of charge by applying to the Veterinary Director General, Ottawa.

#### Control Wheat-Stem Sawfly

Great damage is being done by this insect. Plough as soon after harvest as possible with a mould-board plough and turn the stubble down at least six inches.

#### New Root Vegetables Act

Vegetables under the new Act now in effect must be sold by weight except when sold as "green vegetables", or, in the case of potatoes, in closed barrels. Copy of Act furnished on request.

#### Imperial Fruit Show

Send entries for Imperial Fruit Show, Crystal Palace, London, Oct. 27th to Nov. 4th, to reach Fruit Branch, Ottawa, not later than Sept. 25th. Write Fruit Branch for entry blanks.

#### New Fertilizer Act

Protect yourself from deceptive brands and labels on fertilizers by sending for a copy of the new Fertilizer Act now in effect.

#### Experimental Farm Reports

These reports contain a large amount of valuable information, particularly the profitable results obtained from the winter feeding of farm animals of all classes. Send for a copy of the report of the Experimental Farm nearest you.

#### Poultry Records Begin

Entries are now being received for next year's Poultry Record of Performance, Live Stock Branch. Entry fees are

\$5.00 for 25 birds or less and \$2.50 in addition for each further lot of 25 birds.

#### Live Stock Marketing

Study market report of Dominion Live Stock Branch in daily and weekly press and ship with caution. Autumn price levels are always the lowest in the year due to heavy marketings, particularly of unfinished stock. Market finished lambs early.

#### New Publications

Bovine Tuberculosis.  
Western Wheat-Stem Sawfly.  
The Root Vegetables Act, 1922.  
The Fertilizer Act, 1922.  
Experimental Farm Reports.  
Rules and Regulations, Poultry Record of Performance.  
List of Available Publications.

Above bulletins will be sent free on request to:—

Publications Branch  
Dominion Department of Agriculture  
Ottawa





# The Farmers' Market

Office of the United Grain Growers Limited, Winnipeg, Man., August 25, 1922

**WHEAT**—October wheat closed today the lowest for this year. Cables from England from day to day have reported rapidly falling markets, and with the first of the new crop coming along buyers are apparently holding off as long as possible and allowing the comparatively light offerings to depress values. Arrivals of new crop grain will continue to get heavier from day to day. The export demand at the moment is very poor, but there has been fairly good buying for the account of American millers quite recently which has helped the future and the cash premium. Under the circumstances one cannot look for much higher levels without a very much bigger and broader demand than now exists.

**FLAX**—Declined sharply during the week following the trend of American flax. Stocks here are light and trade is very limited, so that this market has little independent action at the present time. Cash market considerably easier with the premium down to seven over the option as against 13 a week ago.

**OATS**—Prices show a slight improvement during the week in both cash and futures; volume of trade, however, very small. Stocks are low and very little business being done. Premiums on cash article practically unchanged from a week ago.

**BARLEY**—Dull and without feature. Movement from the country has been light so far and consequently very little pressure on the market. Exporters taking all offerings at prevailing premiums.

WINNIPEG FUTURES								
Aug. 21 to Aug. 26 inclusive						Week	Year	
	21	22	23	24	25	26	Ago	Ago
<b>Wheat</b>								
Oct.	100 $\frac{1}{2}$	101 $\frac{1}{2}$	101 $\frac{1}{2}$	99 $\frac{1}{2}$	99 $\frac{1}{2}$	99 $\frac{1}{2}$	100 $\frac{1}{2}$	141 $\frac{1}{2}$
Dec.	98 $\frac{1}{2}$	99 $\frac{1}{2}$	98 $\frac{1}{2}$	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	98	135
<b>Oats</b>								
Oct.	39	39 $\frac{1}{2}$	39 $\frac{1}{2}$	39 $\frac{1}{2}$	39 $\frac{1}{2}$	39 $\frac{1}{2}$	38 $\frac{1}{2}$	47 $\frac{1}{2}$
Dec.	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	38 $\frac{1}{2}$	38 $\frac{1}{2}$	38	38 $\frac{1}{2}$	38	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	45 $\frac{1}{2}$
<b>Barley</b>								
Oct.	32	52 $\frac{1}{2}$	52 $\frac{1}{2}$	52 $\frac{1}{2}$	52 $\frac{1}{2}$	52	52 $\frac{1}{2}$	74 $\frac{1}{2}$
Dec.	49 $\frac{1}{2}$	50 $\frac{1}{2}$	50 $\frac{1}{2}$	50	50 $\frac{1}{2}$	50	49 $\frac{1}{2}$	70 $\frac{1}{2}$
<b>Flax</b>								
Oct.	190 $\frac{1}{2}$	186	183 $\frac{1}{2}$	180 $\frac{1}{2}$	180 $\frac{1}{2}$	180	190 $\frac{1}{2}$	198
Dec.	181 $\frac{1}{2}$	179 $\frac{1}{2}$	175 $\frac{1}{2}$	173 $\frac{1}{2}$	172 $\frac{1}{2}$	172	183 $\frac{1}{2}$	203
<b>Rye</b>								
Oct.	66	66 $\frac{1}{2}$	66 $\frac{1}{2}$	66 $\frac{1}{2}$	66 $\frac{1}{2}$	66 $\frac{1}{2}$	66 $\frac{1}{2}$	109 $\frac{1}{2}$
Dec.	..	..	..	..	..	65	..	..

MINNEAPOLIS CLOSING PRICES									
<b>Spring wheat—No. 1 dark northern,</b>									
10 1/2 to 11 1/2; No. 1 northern, \$1.06 1/2									
\$1.12; No. 2 dark northern, \$1.07 1/2									
\$1.18; No. 2 northern, \$1.03 1/2 to									
1.08; No. 3 dark northern, \$1.03 1/2 to									
1.04; No. 3 northern, \$1.00 1/2 to \$1.05 1/2									
<b>Winter wheat—No. 1 dark hard, \$1.18 1/2 to</b>									
\$1.23; No. 1 hard, \$1.05 1/2 to \$1.11 1/2; No.									
2 dark hard Minnesota and South Dakota,									
\$1.12 to \$1.12 1/2; No. 1 hard Minnesota and									
South Dakota, \$1.01 1/2 to \$1.03 1/2. <b>Durum—</b>									
No. 1 amber, 91c to 96c; No. 1, 83c									
90c; No. 2 amber, 88c to 94c; No. 2,									
87c to 87c; No. 3 amber, 83c to 91c;									
No. 3, 76c to 84c. <b>Corn—No. 2 yellow,</b>									
81c to 81c; No. 3 yellow, 57c to 57c;									
No. 4 yellow, 56c to 56c; No. 2 mixed,									
56c to 57c; No. 3 mixed, 55c to 56c.									
<b>Beans—No. 2 white, 29c to 31c; No. 3</b>									
white, 28c to 30c. <b>Barley—Choice to</b>									
heavy, 47c to 50c; medium to good, 43c									
to 46c; lower grades, 39c to 43c. <b>Rye—</b>									
No. 2, 64c to 64c. <b>Flaxseed—No. 1,</b>									
2.17 to 2.18.									

**WINNIPEG**

Receipts this week: Cattle 13,539; calves 632; hogs 1,204; sheep 664. Last week: Cattle 10,012; calves 580; hogs 1,171; sheep 689.

The run of cattle this week has been the heaviest of any week so far this year. The cattle coming forward came largely from Saskatchewan and Alberta with very light receipts from Manitoba points. This has due largely to the rush of harvest and freshening in Manitoba. From numerous reports coming to us it would appear that there is almost a panic in many districts regarding the cattle situation, and many people in consequence are actually giving their cattle away to the local buyer at country points with the result that these cattle are coming on the market and selling for double what they cost in the country. It is exceedingly unfortunate that in times like these farmers will be short-sighted as to sell their good cattle for little or nothing when co-operative marketing provides such a simple means of getting these cattle to market and securing their actual value. There possibly never was a time in this country when farmers were in greater need of every dollar of value for their livestock which they can secure through co-operative marketing.

Prices on good cattle continue fairly steady and the demand for good butcher steers and breedy stockers and feeders continues strong. The two classes of cattle which experienced a decline this week are plain, rough, half-fat steers and males, particularly of the plainer order. Butcher steers are bringing from 5 1/2 to 6 1/2 with an odd head higher, while great bulk of medium to good steers selling from 4c to 5c per lb. The demand is very keen for good quality, horned stockers and feeders, and this market could absorb any number of these prices ranging from 3 1/2 to 4 1/2 per lb. Choice feeder heifers are selling from 4c to 5c, with the medium kinds from 3c to 4c. Stock heifers have been selling under light demand at from 2c to 2 1/2c. Sales of butcher cows have been slow and they with the bulk of the best cows selling from 3c to 3 1/2c, with the plainer from 2 1/2c to 2 3/4c. With a very light of good calves the demand was keen, prices consequently strengthened with

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WHEAT PRICES						
Aug. 21 to Aug. 26 inclusive						
	1 N	2 N	3 N	4	5	6
21	110½	105½	89½	77½	70½	
22	108½	105½	91½	79½	71½	
23	107½	105½	89½	77½	69½	
24	106½	103½	88½	76½	68½	
25	107	104½	89	78½	70½	
26	105	104	89½	79½	71	
	1 N	2 N	3 N	4	5	6
21	110½	105	89½	77½	69	
22	108½	105½	91½	79½	71½	
23	107½	105½	89½	77½	69½	
24	106½	103½	88½	76½	68½	
25	107	104½	89	78½	70½	
26	105	104	89½	79½	71	
	1 N	2 N	3 N	4	5	6
21	110½	105½	89½	77½	70½	
22	108½	105½	91½	79½	71½	
23	107½	105½	89½	77½	69½	
24	106½	103½	88½	76½	68½	
25	107	104½	89	78½	70½	
26	105	104	89½	79½	71	

## McBean Bros.' Advice to Farmers

As one of the oldest Commission Firms in the grain business, we



## Index to Classified Advertisements

Livestock. Poultry. Seeds. Farm Lands. Farm Machinery and Autos. Nursery Stock. Hay and Feed. Lumber, Fence Posts, etc.

Situations Vacant. Situations Wanted. Solicitors—Patent and Legal. Dyers and Cleaners. Honey, Syrup, Fruits, Vegetables, etc. General Miscellaneous. Produce.

## LIVESTOCK See also General Miscellaneous

**MOLASSES—FEED MOLASSES IN BARRELS.** lowest price. Moore-Morris, 304 Kensington Bldg., Winnipeg. 35-2

## HORSES

**TRADE—BLACK IMPORTED PERCHERON** stallion, weight 1,800. Trade for good 14-inch gang plow. Apply S. G. Fleming, Crossfield, Alta. 33-3

**LOST—TWO BAY MARES AND ONE GELDING.** branded on right shoulder 8 and right thigh 9. S. G. Baird, Erickson, Man. 33-4

**SELL, OR EXCHANGE FOR WORK HORSES—** Clydesdale stallion. Jno. Millar, Indian Head, Sask. 34-2

**SELLING—CAR LOAD OF HALTER-BROKE** Percheron horses, cheap. What offers? Chas. Mudie, Thelma, Alta. 35-4

## CATTLE—Shorthorns

**SELLING—45 REGISTERED SHORTHORNS,** cheap, must be sold, no feed. A. E. Johnston, Maymont, Sask. 31-6

**GOOD PEDIGREED REGISTERED SHORT-** horn bull, red, four years, quiet, good stock getter. J. H. Ainger, Grenfell, Sask. 34-2

## SWINE—Berkshires

**BACON TYPE BERKSHIRES, FROM EXHIBI-** tion stock, April and May farrow, from long, mature sows, \$15 and \$20 each, papers included. My sows are by first prize boar, second sow, Calgary. Thos. J. Borbridge, Crossfield, Alta. 35-5

## Yorkshires

**SELLING—YORKSHIRES, FARM, PHONO-** graph. Want beef bull. Wilnot Roach, Douglass, Sask. 33-5

## Poland-Chinas

**REGISTERED POLAND-CHINA SPRING PIGS,** \$12 to \$15, pedigree furnished. Satisfaction guaranteed. Nicholas Kitchcock, Makinak, Man. 35-5

## Duroc-Jerseys

## FOR SALE

**REGISTERED Duroc-Jersey Brood Sows, \$20** extra choice, four months old. F.O.B. Pasqua, Sask. Cash with order. Stock guaranteed.

**G. A. MAYBEE STOCK FARM**  
PASQUA, SASK.

**DUROC-JERSEYS, REGISTERED, EITHER** sex, two months old, Bailey strain, improved type, \$12 each. Clyde Stauffer, Alsask, Sask. 32-4

## Hampshires

**FOR SALE—HAMPSHIRE HERD BOARS,** Apply to L. Hagenson, Viking, Alta. 35-3

## SHEEP

**SELL OR EXCHANGE—REGISTERED LINCOLN** ram, also ewes. Kenneth Walker, Cayley, Alta. 35-5

**100 YOUNG SHEEP, \$7.00 EACH. JARED** Brown, Vermilion, Cummings, Alta. 35-10

## DOGS, FOXES, FURS &amp; PET STOCK

**PURE IRISH WOLFHOUNDS—FEMALES,** three dollars; males, five. J. Young, St. Brieux, Sask. 34-2

**SELLING—WOLFHOUND PUPS, BEST BREED-** ing, both parents fast, good killers, \$10. J. Douglas, Wapella, Sask. 34-2

**REGISTERED SILVER FOXES—OFFERING** few pairs 1922 pups. Correspondence solicited. Photos. Olaf Larson, Blackfalds, Alta. 35-2

**COLLIE PUPS, THREE MONTHS OLD, COM-** mencing to hunt cattle, \$6.00, \$8.00. H. J. Morrison, Watrous, Sask. 35-2

## SEEDS See also General Miscellaneous

## Rye

## ROSEN RYE FOR SALE

**SEED from field taking First Prize, Lethbridge** Exhibition, 1922. Pronounced by government experts to be the best field of Rye grown in Canada this season. Car load of sheaves sold to Dominion Government for exhibition purposes. Order your supply early. Will be shipping about Aug. 20. Price \$1.00 per bushel, machine run, or \$1.25 per bushel cleaned and sacked.

**C. S. CREST, Box 397, Lethbridge, Alta.**

**PEDIGREE WINTER RYE, WISCONSIN 1219,** registered Canadian Seed Growers' Association, superior to Rosen, very hardy, \$1.50 bushel, over 20 bushels; under, more. Whitley Sons, Douglas, Man. 35-5

**HARDEST STRAIN GENUINE WINTER RYE,** pure seed, 90 cents bushel, bags free. S. V. Cowan, Waldeck, Sask. 35-5

**SELLING—FALL RYE, CLEANED, SACKED,** 90 cents, f.o.b. W. Ellerton, Lawson, Sask. 34-2

**CLEAN SEED RYE, 70 CENTS BUSHEL,** sacks extra. W. J. Hill, Donavon, Sask. 33-2

**FALL RYE, IMPROVED STRAIN, 75 CENTS** bushel. T. Rumbal, Miami, Man. 35-2

**FOR SALE—FALL RYE, CLEANED, 75 CENTS** per bushel, bags extra. Box 197, Gull Lake, Sask. 35-2

## FARM LANDS See also General Miscellaneous

## IRRIGATED FARMS IN SOUTHERN ALBERTA

**Situated in the famous VAUXHALL DIS-** TRICT. Bow River Irrigation Project.

**WE are selling the finest land in Alberta at** \$40 to \$75 per acre with full water right. One-fifth cash down, balance in easy, equal payments over 18 years on amortization plan, first instalment of which is not due until at least two years after date of initial cash payment. It will pay you to investigate.

**CANADA LAND AND IRRIGATION CO.**  
LTD., MEDICINE HAT, ALTA.

**MIXED FARMING QUARTER, 50 ACRES** broken, good district, \$10 acre. Box 38, Traynor, Sask. 34-4

**WANTED—TO HEAR FROM OWNER OF LAND** for sale. O. K. Hawley, Baldwin, Wisconsin. 28-4

## FARMERS' MARKET PLACE

## WHERE YOU BUY, SELL OR EXCHANGE

No money is wasted in Guide classified ads. You say your say in the least number of words and we put your ad. where nobody will overlook it. Over 80,000 farmers can find your ad. every time it runs. Most important—it will run where the most advertising of this kind is run, and where most people (who are in the market) look for offerings. Try the economical way of Guide classified ads. We get results for farmers and can do it for you.

**FARMERS' CLASSIFIED—Farmers' advertising of livestock, poultry, seed grain, machinery, etc., 9 cents a word for 1 or 2 weeks—8 cents a word for 3 or 4 consecutive weeks ordered at once—7 cents a word for 5 or 6 weeks ordered at once. Count each initial as a full word, also count each set of four figures as a full word, as for example: "T. P. White has 2,100 acres for sale" contains eight words. Be sure and sign your name and address. Do not have any answers come to The Guide. The name and address must be counted as part of the advertisement and paid for at the same rate. All advertisements must be classified under the heading which applies most closely to the article advertised. All orders for classified advertising must be accompanied by cash. Advertisements for this page must reach us seven days in advance of publication day, which is every Wednesday. Orders for cancellation must also reach us seven days in advance.**

**LIVESTOCK DISPLAY CLASSIFIED—\$0.75 per inch per week; 5 weeks for the price of 4; 9 weeks for the price of 7; 15 weeks for the price of 10. Stock cuts supplied free of charge. Cuts made to order. Cost \$5.00 apiece.**

**COMMERCIAL—9 cents a word classified—or \$8.40 an inch classified display—flat.**

Address all letters to The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

## FOR SALE

**Eighty acres good bottom land; 65 acres under cultivation, balance easy clearing; 3 acres in blackberry canes, about 5 acres of strawberries. Good four-roomed house; barn, 40x94, equipped for 40 head cattle and six horses; silo and hoghouse. This is on good smooth gravel road, 3 miles from Hatzic, 1 mile from Dewdney station on C.P.R., and is part of The Island Fruit Farm, adjoining the King-beach Fruit Farm, an ideal location for small fruit and dairying. Good shooting. Will sell 160 acres if desired. If interested, write owner, M. F. SHOOK, HATZIC, B.C.**

## You Can Make a Good Living

**ON Vancouver Island, B.C., on from five acres** upwards, in small fruit growing, poultry or mixed farming, and be really enjoying life in our wonderful climate. You never freeze; you never roast; no mosquitoes. Write for pamphlets, maps and information about improved or uncleared land.

**FRANCO-CANADIAN COMPANY LTD.**  
110 Belmont House  
VICTORIA - B.C.

## TWENTY YEARS TO PAY

**THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COM-** PANY offers for sale Farm Lands in Western Canada for mixed farming, raising cattle and poultry, and for dairying. Prices averaging about \$20 an acre. One-tenth cash, balance in twenty years. Also a few improved farms, to farmers with families. For prices and particulars apply to Allan Cameron, General Superintendent of Lands, C.P.R., 922 1st St. East, Calgary

## OKANAGAN RANCH FOR SALE

**STEPNEY RANCH, situate 3 miles from Ender-** by and 5 miles from Armstrong, in the northern part of the Okanagan Valley. For many years this farm was the property of the late Sir Arthur Stepney, and is one of the most favorably known properties in the Okanagan. Acreage, 1316; under cultivation, 750; balance pasture and timber. About 400 acres in alfalfa. Property particularly well suited for high-class stock farm. Ranch being offered en bloc for limited period. For particulars and prices write J. T. MUTRIE, VERNON, B.C.

**\$1500 GETS 335-ACRE FARM, TEN CATTLE,** growing crops and three horses, sheep, poultry, hogs and full equipment if taken now; winter's comfort, assured future yours here, on improved road, convenient market towns; 100 acres tillable; 50-cow creek-watered pasture; about 3,000 cords wood, 100,000 feet pine timber; eight-room house, 25-cow barn, stable, poultry house, etc. To settle affairs now, \$5,500 takes all, only \$1,500 cash. Details, section 7, illustrated catalog, farm bargains throughout all Canadian provinces, free. Strout Farm Agency, 13 B.B. King St. West, Toronto, Canada.

**160 ACRES, WITH FURNISHED HOME, FIVE** horses, cattle, poultry, vehicles, machinery, tools, crops included if taken now; on improved road, handy town; hunting, fishing; all tillable heavy loam, has raised 40 bushels wheat, 80 bushels oats per acre; good two-story house, beautiful view; 12-cow barn, granaries, garage. Owner called away, \$6,500 takes all, part cash. Charles J. Lundy, Strout Farm Agency, Riverhurst, Sask., Can.

**BRITISH COLUMBIA AND CALIFORNIA—** For up-to-date list of mixed farms, fruit farms, orchards, chicken ranches and cattle ranches in all British Columbia districts, also orange groves and grape vineyards in California, or truck land, write Pemberton & Son, 418 Howe St., Vancouver. Established 1887. 34tf

**FARM FOR SALE—HALF-SECTION, LEVEL,** 200 acres open, good soil, some stone, never-falling well, unlimited free range, abundance wood and building timber, log buildings, one mile from school, 14 miles from St. Walburg, Sask., four miles from railway survey Norman Tucker, Vermilion, Alta. 35-5

**FARM, 160 ACRES, WITH HOUSE AND BUILD-** ings, 30 acres cropped, station three miles, first-class land, easily cleared. For price, apply James Bulliver, Oxdrift, Ont. 33-3

**I HAVE CASH BUYERS FOR SALEABLE** farms. Will deal with owners only. Give description and cash price. Morris M. Perkins, 601 Guitard Bldg., Columbia, Mo. 31-5

**CHOICE HALF-SECTION WHEAT LAND IN** the famous Swan River Valley, 140 acres crop, building, good water, school beside farm, 3 1/2 miles from Kenville. Box 64, Kenville, Man. 32-5

**QUARTER-SECTION, BENGOUGH DISTRICT,** improved, town four miles, worth \$30 acre. Best offer above \$8.00 acre takes. Forced to sell. Address, 322-36th Ave. N., Minneapolis, Minn. 35-5

**ASK WORTHINGTON, HE KNOWS, ABOUT** farms. The little man with the big experience. Fruit, stock and grain farms, all sizes. Sun Life Bldg., Hamilton, Ont. 35-5

**SELL YOUR PROPERTY QUICKLY FOR CASH,** no matter where located. Particulars free. Real Estate Salesman Co., Dept. 18, Lincoln, Nebr. 35-5

**SNAP—HALF-SECTION, 255 ACRES IN CROP.** Write for particulars. J. Thompson, Basswood, Man. 35-5

## FARM MACHINERY &amp; AUTOS

**FOR SALE—ONE REPAIRED TWO-CYLINDER** Marshall gasoline tractor, rated 35 belt H.P., good working condition. This tractor has the following parts new: One cylinder, both pistons, rings and valves, all main bearings, both connecting rods, oil pump, gasoline pump, K.W. high tension magneto with impulse starter. Has cab and extra large wide road wheels. Price only \$1,650, f.o.b. Regina, which includes sales tax; two full terms to approved responsible party. Apply Sawyer-Massey Co. Ltd., Regina, Sask. 34-3

**SELLING—25-BARREL, MIDGET MARVELL** flour mill in Kipling, Sask., good progressive town. Building 30 x 50, 16 high, hip roof, concrete basement; engine room 15 x 25; International engine, 25 H.P. Price \$8,200; \$3,000 cash and terms; or wanted good miller to operate same. Write Ben Szakacs, Kipling, Sask. 34-3

**SELLING—25-50 AULTMAN-TAYLOR TRAC-** tor, \$1,800; 32-54 Case separator, \$800; new cook car with complete equipment, \$350; wagons and racks, tank wagon. Cash or guaranteed payment this fall. Everything first-class condition. Francis Stangler, Strathmore, Alta. 34-5

**SELLING—COMPLETE THRESHING OUTFIT,** 25-horse J. I. Case steam engine, 42-62 steel separator, tank, wagon and straw cart. Will sell cheap to one party or syndicate on easy terms, or trade for quarter of clear land. A. H. Quandt, Churchbridge, Sask. 34-2

**SELLING—36-56 SEPARATOR, \$600; TITAN** tractor to match, \$1,200; 28-50 Case steel separator, \$650; Titan 20-horse tractor, \$500; Stanley Jones portable outfit, \$400; Fordson tractor, with extras, \$350. All ready immediate shipment. Elliott & Co., Langham, Sask. 34-2

**SELLING—THRESHING OUTFIT, RUMELY** oil-pull, 30-60, 36-inch Nichols-Shepard separator, 14-foot Garden City feeder, also Stewart loader; good condition. Wm. Risdon, Box 232, Strathmore, Alta. 34-2

**CASE GAS ENGINE, 20-40, MINNEAPOLIS** separator, 28-46, good condition, \$1,500; part cash. Minneapolis separator, 32-56, \$800. Reason selling poor crops. R. Nunnemaker, Jenner, Alta. 34-2

**SELLING—SAWYER-MASSEY 30 HORSE** power Great West separator, 40-64, tanks and caboose; all working order. First payment \$500, balance bankable notes. Mrs. S. G. Johnson, Cypress River, Man. 34-2

**SELL, OR TRADE FOR SMALL SEPARATOR—** Aultman-Taylor separator, 36-56, and 40 H.P. Hart-Parr engine, splendid condition, always under cover, ideal outfit for large farm, \$1,500. M. E. Peto, Emerson, Man. 34-2

**FOR SALE AT \$1,500, BIG FOUR 20 H.P. ONE-** man outfit, with Emerson automatic lift plow, five flat bottoms. Fort Pitt Ranch, Redland Station, Alta. 35-3

**12-25 CASE TRACTOR, RUMELY IDEAL JR.** separator, 18-40; also 18 H.P. Olds portable engine; all good condition. Sethmann and Young, Brownfield, Alta. 34-2

**BARGAIN—15-27 CASE TRACTOR, FIVE-** disc Deere plow, double disc, all good condition, \$1,000. Will sell separately. Albert Jagus, Tuxedo, Man. 31-5

**SELLING—ONE OLD RED RIVER SPECIAL** separator, 40-60, with Garden City wing feeder, almost new. Price \$600. H. A. Meyer, Gilbert Plains, Man. 31-6

**CASE 12-25 TRACTOR, IN GOOD CONDITION,** Cash \$300, f.o.b. Carstairs, Alta. Will sell terms at \$350 to responsible party. F. R. Smith, Carstairs, Alta. Phone 8. 35-2

**FOR SALE—12-20 HEIDER TRACTOR, IN** first-class condition; has never been used for plowing. Price \$550. M. E. Greenlaw, Clanwilliam, Man. 35-2

**BARGAIN—30-60 MOGUL INTERNATIONAL** oil tractor, A1 condition, \$800 cash. Will take Ford car part payment. Morley Wilson, Creelman, Sask. 35-3

**THRESHING OUTFIT, GOOD CONDITION,** Pioneer 30-60 gas tractor, 36-56 Geisler sleeveless separator; housed; belts complete; threshed 1921. Cash \$1,600. N. Ritchie, Stranraer, Sask. 32-5

**SELLING—JACKSON COMBINATION SHEAF** loader, used 30 days, good as new, housed, \$600. Would take young heavy horses part payment. Box 112, Melfort, Sask. 32-4

**MINNEAPOLIS TRACTOR, 15-30, LISTER** separator, 22-blower, grain spout, Langdon self-feeder; bought 1920; cost \$2,900. Sell \$1,200. Chas. Hultgren, Box 1445, Calgary, Alta. 33-5

**EXCHANGE OR SELL—45 H.P. MOGUL EN-** gine, Rumely 32-52 separator, good condition, for small separator, 20 to 24 inches, good condition. Chas. Storek, Big Valley, Alta. 33-3

**FOR SALE—ONE HUBER TRACTOR, CHEAP.** Just the thing for 22-inch separator. Will trade for horses or cattle. D. E. Johnson, Conquest, Sask. 34-3

**RUMELY OIL-PULLS, 30-60 AND 16-30, FLOWS** for each; 36-56 Minneapolis separator; all good order. Snap for quick sale. 713-15 Ave. W., Calgary, Alta. 33-3

**SACRIFICE—FORDSON TRACTOR AND** Oliver gang, both bottoms, stubble bottom, never used, \$400; first-class condition. Sam Kemp, Redelf, Alta. 35-4

**SELLING—25-45 I.H.C. KEROSENE TRACTOR,** first-class condition, \$700. Arthur McNabb, Minnedosa, Man. 35-4

**SELLING—12-25 ALL-WORK ENGINE, \$450,** LaCrosse hustler 14-inch breaker, \$30. H. S. Baker, Carleton Place, Ont. 33-3

## Last Call

The time is very short now in which to make sales of used farm machinery. In a couple of months fall work will be over, and so will end your chances of selling used machinery this year.

So this is your chance to make a "last call" on the farmers of Western Canada through a Guide Classified Ad, to sell that tractor, breaking plow, stubble plow, stump puller, potato digger, etc. Get your money out of them now when times are good. A Guide Ad. will do it.

We're selling used machinery every week from ads. on this page. Look them over. We're doing it for them and can do it for you.

**The Grain Growers' Guide - Winnipeg, Man.**

## FOR SALE OR TRADE—29-50 SAWYER

Massey separator, for horses or cattle. Would consider deal on a car. T. Rosko, Gull Lake, Sask. 35-5

**FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—28-INCH RUMELY** Ruth feeder, in good condition. Offers solicited. W. Curtis Martin, Box 190, Roland, Man. 35-5

**SELLING—CASE 28-80, STEAM, 40-62 STEEL** separator, first-class condition, ready to thresh. J. V. Patterson, Hearne, Sask. 35-5

**SELL OR TRADE—22 H.P. STEAM ENGINE,** rebuilt, \$600. Accept light tractor, horses or cattle. J. E. Andrew, Grivlin, Sask. 34-4

**SELLING—26-HORSE AMERICAN-ABRAHAM** steam threshing engine, good condition. S. J. Sifton, Moose Jaw, Sask. 35-5

**SELLING—14-28 AVERY TRACTOR, FORD** furrow plow, good condition, \$900 cash, \$1,000 two payments. Box 64, Kenville, Man. 35-5

**36-60 THRESHING MACHINE, CHEAP FLOWS** cash, or young stock. Stanley Trott, Melfort, Man. 35-5

**FOR SALE—12-25 ALL-WORK TRACTOR** perfect condition. Bowman Bros., Sedalia, Mo. 35-5

## HAY AND FEED

**CHOICE PRAIRIE HAY, \$15 TON, F.O.B.** shipping point. W. H. Cleary, 326 Ave. B South, Saskatoon, Sask. 35-5

## LUMBER, FENCE POSTS, ETC.

**BARGAINS IN CORDWOOD—JACK PINE AND** poplar. Write for prices f.o.b. your station. S. J. Prince Albert Fuel Co. Ltd., Prince Albert, Sask. 35-5

**CORDWOOD—WRITE FOR DELIVERED** prices. Enterprise Lumber Co., Edmonton, Alta. 35-5

## SITUATIONS VACANT

**SALESMAN WANTED FOR MANITOBA, SASKATCHEWAN** and Alberta to represent "Canada's greatest nurseries." Largest list of hardy varieties recommended by Western Experimental Station. Highest commissions, exclusive territory, handsome free outfit. Stone and Wellington, Toronto, Ont. 35-5

## TEACHERS WANTED

**WANTED—TEACHER FOR S.D. No. 26** who holds first or second class certificate, term commencing September 3. Salary \$1,000 per year, per ordinance. Apply with full particulars to secretary-treasurer, W. C. Ettinger, Metlakatla, Alta. 35-5

## SOLICITORS—PATENT &amp; LEGAL

**FETHERSTONHAUGH & CO., THE OLD ESTABLISHED** firm. Patents everywhere. Head Office, Royal Bank Bldg., Toronto; Ottawa Office, 5 Elm St. Offices throughout Canada. Booklet free.

**HUDSON, ORMOND, SPICE & SYMINGTON** barristers, solicitors, etc., 303-7 Merchants Bldg., Winnipeg, Canada. Phones: A2336-7-8

Honey, Syrup, Fruits, Vegetables, Etc.

## BLACKBERRIES

This delicious late variety with the WILL FLAVOR, excellent for pies and canning. Only \$2.25 per standard crate. LATE APPLES, Ontario varieties, \$1.50 per box. COOKING APPLES, 90c per box. LATE PEARS, \$1.75 per box. CRABAPPLES, \$1.50 per box. BLACKBERRIES! They are good! You'll like 'em!

**D. A. MACKINNON**  
BOX 338 CHILLIWACK, B.C.  
ORDER NOW. CASH WITH ORDER.

**NEW HONEY, NEW PRICES—GUARANTEED** No. 1 pure white clover, direct from producer, \$9.00 cash, crate of six ten-pound pails, f.o.b. Toronto. Reference, Standard Bank, Branch. N. K. McLean, 37 Armstrong Ave., Toronto. 35-5

**PETTIT'S CLOVER HONEY—NATURE'S PU-** est sweet. All gathered by our own bees. Crate six ten-pound pails, \$10.20; ten crates, \$9.60 crate 20 crates, \$9.00. The Pettit Apiaries, Georgetown, Ont. 35-5

**CHOICE ONTARIO CLOVER HONEY NOW** ready for shipment. Direct from producer. Put in ten-pound pails and crated 60-pounds the crate, \$9.00 crate, f.o.b. Brucefield. J. E. Murdoch, Brucefield, Ont. 35-5

**WHITE CLOVER HONEY—NEW CROP, HEAVY** body and delicious flavor. Produced from one of the best white clover districts in Ontario. Price 18 cents pound, f.o.b. Tillsonburg, Ontario. Crate of 30 or 60 pounds. E. V. Tillson, Tillsonburg, Ont. 35-5

**HONEY FOR SALE—NEW WHITE, 60-48** pounds, \$12 case of six ten-pound pails, delivered larger orders better prices; sample 25 cents. R. A. Fowler, Moorefield, Ont. 34-2

**BEST QUALITY CLOVER HONEY, PUT UP** in five and ten-pound pails. Wm. Thompson, Westwood, Ont. 32-2

**CLOVER HONEY, 17 DOLLARS FOR 1** ten-pound pails. J. A. Rudolph, R.R. 4, Mitchell, Ont. 35-5

**RIPE TOMATOES, FIVE-CRATE LOTS, 75c** crate. Cucumbers, five-box lots, 60c box. W. C. Littlejohn, Erickson, B.C. 34-2

**APPLES, \$1.75; PEARS, \$2.00, 40-POUND** boxes; plums, \$1.00, 20 pounds. E. Young, New Westminster, B.C. 34-2

**HONEY, 25 CENTS PER POUND. WILLIAM** McLeod, Norgate Man. 34-2

## NURSERY STOCK

**FOR SALE—RASPBERRY CANES, \$4.00 PER** 100, September delivery. Mrs. J. Nairn, Glenboro, Man. 35-5

## GENERAL MISCELLANEOUS

**COAL** The wise man will order his coal early this year. We are prepared to furnish good coal at a fair price. Write or wire.

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